The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7805.—VOL. XLVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, wife William Dolman, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at Riviere House, Piper-street, Woollahra, Mrs. Charles Stafford, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, the wife of Augustus Morris, Esq., M.P., of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd instant, by special license, at the residence of the Rev. T. Ironside, Newtown, Jacob, the fourth son of John Peak, to Elizabeth, third daughter of James Pethers, both of George's River.

On the 6th instant, at St. John's Church, Raymond Terrace, by the Rev. J. R. Blomfield, Mr. William Colthurst Bennett, of Newcastle, to Matilda, third daughter of Mr. Edward Blanch, of the Duckholes, Raymond Terrace.

On the 8th instant, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Wollongong, by the Rev. Dean O'Connell, Thomas Wilson, second son of the late Thomas Carlick, Esq., of Yorkshire, England, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Collicry, of Branch Field, Illawarra.

DEATHS.

On the 27th May, James White Irving, only child of H. R. Davis, Esq., Rockhampton, aged 1 year and 8 months.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, at Douglass Park, Hester, the affectionate and beloved wife for upwards of fifty years of Henry Grattan Douglass, M.D., in her seventieth year.

On the evening of the 9th instant, at her residence, at the Savings' Bank, Emily Elizabeth, the wife of G. O. Allan, Esq.

On the 10th instant, at his residence, Newtown, after a short but painful illness, Joshua, son of Mr. Joseph Gould, of Georges-street, Sydney, aged twenty-six.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NORTHAM, 1610 tons, 400 horse power, N. J. SKOTTOWE, commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 22nd June, 1863, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 o'clock p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd May, 1863.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, H. S. MACHIN, commander, will be dispatched with the English mails on MONDAY, June 15th, for AUCKLAND direct.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the splendid accommodations of this vessel.

Now loading.

A stewardess accompanies this vessel.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Offices, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—URARA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5; and CITY OF MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—RANGATIRA, on or about 17th June.

To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING (THURSDAY), at 7; and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.

To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, MONDAY, 15th June.

To BRISBANE.—YARRA YARRA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

To PORT DENISON via ROCKHAMPTON.—EAGLE, on or about 18th June.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and IPSWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, three times a month; next date 16th June.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 12, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—This day being observed as a general holiday, no Goods will be received or delivered at the Wharf, except live stock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 8, leaving GOSFORD the same day, at 4 p.m.

Phœnix Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MERIMBULA.—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

CLYDE RIVER.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at noon.

MORUYA.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at noon.

KIAMA.—MIMOSA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

SHOALHAVEN.—MIMOSA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

ULLADULLA.—HUNTER, on MONDAY, at noon.

TUROSS RIVER (Gulf Diggings).—Steamer, on THURSDAY, 25th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Prince of Wale Demonstration.—An EXTRA STEAMER will leave Parramatta at 5 P.M., THIS DAY, calling at Ryde, Gladesville, and Hunter's Hill; and leave the Phœnix Wharf, on her return, at 10 30 P.M.

MANLY BEACH! MANLY BEACH!—Steamers BREADALBANE and PHANTOM will ply throughout THIS DAY.

Fares.—Return tickets, 2s 6d; single ditto, 1s. 6d.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

NORTH SHORE.—For the convenience of parties visiting Sydney on the evening of the 11th instant, the KIRIBILLI steamer will run until 11 o'clock p.m., last trip at that hour from Circular Quay. Fares, 6d. each way.

FOR WOGONGA.—Regular trader PORPOISE, 48 hours after arrival. J. THORNE, 313, George-st.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER. For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to COOKAI and LISMORE, the schooner JANET DIXON, now receiving cargo, at Wright's Wharf, late Shoebert's. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The well known favourite regular trader UNCLE TOM is now fast loading, and, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight, &c., apply to R. TOWNS and CO; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The REBECCA, Captain BAKER, will commence loading at the Grafton Wharf TO-MORROW, and having half her cargo engaged will have quick despatch

MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The favourite trader RAVEN, W. MACDONALD, commander, now lying at Albion Wharf, Market-street. Being under charter will have quick dispatch. J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The splendid clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, master, having more than one-half of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to the captain, on board, Commercial Wharf; to ALEXANDER BROWN; or to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, 13th June. Commercial Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE.—The clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, JOHN WEBSTER, commander.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE and GEELONG.—The first-class schooner MARY SMITH, WILLIAM FITZHARDINGE, commander.

ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The unrivalled clipper barque, DRAGON, 400 tons, J. S. LEDDRA, commander. For freight or passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The regular trader SORATA, Captain JACK, is now ready to receive cargo at the Grafton Wharf, and will be despatched about 16th June.

For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine brig HIGHLANDER, 160 tons register, HUGH BOOR, commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodation.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The A1 clipper barque ST. DUNSTAN, 800 tons, Captain JOHN WYNN, will be dispatched for PORT CHALMERS, from NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, the 15th instant. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.

Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The fine smart clipper brig SARAH, Captain FIRTH, is now fast loading at the Caledonian Wharf, and, having all her dead weight engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For light freight, or cabin passage only, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

NOVELTY, for AUCKLAND.—Detained by the inclemency of the weather—is now fast loading. Shippers will please send down their goods with as little delay as possible, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.—The A1 clipper brig DART, G CARPHIN, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be despatched in a few days.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The well-known favourite regular trader WILD WAVE, J. K. VANDERVORD, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR NAPIER, HAWKE'S BAY.—The A1 clipper schooner HIRONDELLE, W. BEDFORD, commander.

For passage only, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The superior fast-sailing American three-masted schooner, ELIZABETH C. FELTER, C. H. WELCH, master, now lying in the Cove, near Circular Quay, will sail in a few days, and as light freight is offering freely, only a limited number of passengers will be taken, who must make immediate application to secure a passage.

R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The fine A1 clipper ALT MECKLENBURG, 700 tons burthen, J. J. KORFF, Esq., commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about 15th instant, and offers very superior accommodation to a limited number of first and second cabin passengers.

For rates of passage, &c., apply to Messrs. DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Newcastle; or to Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHIP STRATHDON, for LONDON.—Has still two saloon cabins disengaged, for which early application is necessary, to Captain PILE, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

TO PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, THOMAS BRUCE, commander, will sail positively on TUESDAY, 16th instant. Has two side cabins still disengaged.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid first class British-built ship MEDWAY, 1000 tons, T. GRIEVES, commander, is now receiving wool, and will have quick dispatch.

Apply to Captain GRIEVES, on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.—For Passengers only.—To sail on the 23rd June, the fine A1 ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, C. Dinsdale, commander, has splendid accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

Rates from Melbourne:

First cabin, according to accommodation required
Second ditto £35, including steward's attendance
Third ditto, £20
Steerage (open berths), £19.

J. B METCALFE and CO., agents, 9, Bridge-street.

BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LONDON, the splendid clipper ship OCEAN CHIEF, WILLIAM R. DAVIES, commander, 1400 tons, now loading at Cuthbert's Wharf, has only a limited quantity of dead weight disengaged. In sailing qualities this fine vessel has never been surpassed, and having superior accommodations, offers the best opportunity for passengers.

The only vessel engaging wool that can arrive in time for the November sales, and make engagement to sail early in July.

Now receiving wool at Talbott's stores.

For freight or passage apply to Captain on board; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

SHIP EMPRESS EUGENIE, Captain ECK, from Liverpool.—This vessel will discharge at Campbell's Wharf. Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once. The ship will not be responsible for any loss or damage to the cargo after it is landed. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignee's risk and expense. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf. CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents.

BOTTOMRY.—WANTED, on hull, apparel, and freight to London of ship Medway, 612 tons register, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds (£2000), or such further sum as may be required, to enable said ship to proceed on her intended voyage hence to London. Apply to THOMAS GRIEVES, master; or to GILCHRIST, WATT and CO., agents.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Chincha Islands to the United Kingdom.

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The clipper barque FORBES, 300 tons, classed A 1 at Lloyds' 13 years, now discharging at Botts' Wharf.

Apply to Captain WRANGLES, on board; or to H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

BARQUE LION, for FREIGHT or CHARTER. Apply to Captain SINCLAIR, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to CHARTER Vessels of from 200 to 400 tons to MELBOURNE, Newcastle, 5th June. BINGLE and CO

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.

A STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Sydney, November 6.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Gentlemen.—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the vacant seat at the Board of Directors of your Company, that will occur in July next, and to solicit your votes and interest.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. B. SMITH.

Macquarie-place, June 1.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—THIS DAY, the 11th instant, being set apart for the Celebration of the Prince of Wales' Marriage, will be observed as a Holiday by this Bank.

The Directors will meet for the Discount of Bills on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at noon.

F. A. STRATFORD, Manager.

Sydney, 9th June.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MICHAEL MELLY.—I, the undersigned Official Assignee in the above estate, hereby convene a special MEETING of CREDITORS to be holden at my office, Pitt and King streets, at the hour of 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 15th instant, to give me directions concerning the collection or sale of the above estate.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, official assignee.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF THOMPSON, SYMONDS, AND CO., and DAVID JONES AND CO.—A MEETING of the CREDITORS in the above Estates will be held at the office of the Trustees, 227, George-street, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of nominating a new Trustee, in room of Mr. Clark living, absent from the colony.

M. M'DOUGALL, Accountant for Trustees.

NOTICE.—PENRITH JOCKEY CLUB.—A MEETING of the members of the Penrith Jockey Club will be held at Mr. John Perry's, Commercial Hotel, Penrith, on MONDAY, the 15th of June, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing stewards, secretary, and treasurer, and arranging other matters connected with carrying out the annual races at Penrith.

WILLIAM TINDALL, secretary pro tem.

June 5th, 1863.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS.—11th JUNE, 1863.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

In consequence of the illumination in Sydney to celebrate the marriage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Princess Alexandra, Special Trains in addition to the ordinary trains will be run as under, CALLING AT ALL STATIONS, and will put down passengers at MACQUARIE FIELDS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued at a single fare for the double journey available for the day only.

Season Tickets will not be available for the Special Trains.

LEAVING PARRAMATTA FOR SYDNEY.

Parramatta	1·0 p.m.
Parramatta Junction	1 5
Haslem's Creek	1·12
Homebush	1·19
Burwood	1 24
Ashfield	1 29
Petersham	1 34
Newtown	1 44
Sydney	1·50

LEAVING SYDNEY

For Menangle.	p.m.	For Penrith.	p.m.
Sydney	10·30	Sydney	11 0
Newtown	10·37	Newtown	11 7
Petersham	10 42	Petersham	11·12
Ashfield	10 48	Ashfield	11·18
Burwood	10 53	Burwood	11·23
Homebush	10·58	Homebush	11·28
Haslem's Creek	11 5	Parramatta Junction	11·40
Parramatta Junction	11·15	Parramatta	11 45
Fairfield	11 28	Blacktown	12 2
Liverpool	11·43	South Creek	12·20
Campbelltown	12 13	Penrith	12·32
Menangle	12·28		

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 5th June.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The Volunteer Artillery will assemble at 10.30 a.m., THIS DAY, in the Inner Domain. Full dress uniform, without carbines.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain,
Assistant-Inspector Volunteer Artillery.

NO. 2 COMPANY, S. B. V. R.—A BALLOT for the election of a Corporal will take place on MONDAY week, the 22nd, at 7 30 p.m. Nominations to be sent in not later than WEDNESDAY, the 17th.

W. C. WINDEYER, Captain.

PADDINGTON and SURRY HILLS VOLUNTEER RIFLES will MEET at the Darlinghurst Court House, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m., before proceeding to full dress Parade in the Domain. Rosettes to be procured from Sergeant Dawson. HENRY PHILLIPS, Captain

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—PRINCE OF WALES' CELEBRATION REVIEW.—Will assemble in Cleveland Paddock, on THURSDAY, at 10 a.m. Blank ammunition will be issued.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

THE NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES will ASSEMBLE at Hyde Park Barracks, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., in full-dress uniform.

C. W. EASTWOOD, Captain

THE OFFICERS OF THE NEWTOWN VOLUNTEER RIFLES request the pleasure of the Honorary and Effective Members' company, at the Office, on THURSDAY EVENING next, at half-past 5 o'clock, to a friendly spread, and trust that they will bring any friends with them.

CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, Captain,
EDWARD F. WAY, Lieutenant.

FRIENDLY MATCH with ADELAIDE VOLUNTEERS.—Additional PRACTICE MATCHES.—The Practice Matches fixed by the Committee will take place as under, for the convenience of competitors who cannot attend the morning practice:—

SATURDAY, 13th, at 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
TUESDAY, 16th, " "
R. FERL RAYMOND, Chairman of Match Committee.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL PROCESSIONS.—The Superintendents and Masters of the public Day and Sunday Schools in Newtown, St. Peter's, Cook's River, Marrickville, Petersham, and Camperdown are hereby informed that the PROCESSION will move from St. Peter's at half-past 10 o'clock THIS (Thursday) MORNING, and march to the Toll-gate, taking into itself the various schools along the road, and will then return to the high ground on South Kingston. Schools below St. Peter's will oblige by being at the church gate punctually at half-past 10. Schools from Petersham and Enmore can join the procession at the Railway Bridge. Schools from Camperdown can join at the Missenden Road. Each school should be ready to join immediately the procession arrives.

CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, hon. secretary.

SONS OF PERSEVERANCE LODGE, G.U.O. OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Members of the above Lodge are requested to MEET at the Hall, Brisbane-street, at 9 o'clock, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, the 11th instant, to join in the procession in commemoration of the Prince of Wales' Marriage. The Members are requested to wear white favours.

By order of the N.G.,
W. CARSON.

NEW SOUTH WALES I. O. O. F., M.U.—Prince of Wales' Marriage Demonstration.—The Members of the Order will assemble at the Hall, Sussex-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 11th June, at 9 o'clock a.m., from thence to proceed to Hyde Park and join in the general procession to take place on that day in honour of the Prince of Wales' Marriage, and to present an address to her Majesty's representative. Members not being supplied with regalia are requested to wear rosettes on the left breast. Brothers sky blue P.O. of the colours of the respective offices they have held.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, P.G.M.
WILLIAM LINCOLNE, P.D.G.M.
F. REYLING, P.G.S.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Court Morning Star, No. 2002.—The Members of the above Court are requested to meet, at the Foresters' Hall, Waterloo Estate, at 9 o'clock a.m., sharp, to proceed to the Haymarket, to join the General Procession.

JAMES COOPER, secretary.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, E. C.—Brethren will please assemble at the Hall, York-street, at 1 p.m. THIS DAY, the 11th instant. Cabs will be provided. C. BEAVER, secretary.

RANDWICK DEMONSTRATION.—In order to afford the inhabitants of Randwick an opportunity of seeing the Illuminations &c., in Sydney, our Local Demonstration to celebrate the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant.

By order of the Committee,
S. H. PEARCE.

MARRIAGE Demonstration.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Grand Extra Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING. 103, Elizabeth-street.

MARRIAGE Demonstration.—Grand Extra Quadrille Assembly at Mr. W. CLARK'S, THIS EVENING. 153, Elizabeth-street.

MARRIAGE Demonstration.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m., close at 2. 103, Elizabeth-street

SELECT BALL.—THIS EVENING, Shakesperian Hall, Sussex-street, 1s. Good band. Come early.

SELECT BALL will be held at the Jew's Harp Hotel, 579, Brickfield-hill, on June 11th. Double tickets, 4s. each; single one, 2s. 6d.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB BALL.—The Committee are particularly requested to attend a Special MEETING, at Lawrence's, on TO-MORROW (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Important business.

PETER C. CURTIS, hon. secretary.

THE ANNUAL MASONIC BALL will be held on WEDNESDAY, 24th June next, when gentlemen who are not Masons will be admitted by tickets, which can only be obtained from the undermentioned brethren, forming the committee. Gentlemen's tickets, £1 1s.; ladies' tickets, 15s.

Brother Richard Driver, junior, P.G.S.W., Chairman
Adolph Shadler, W.M. of Lodge Germania, Vice-chairman.
James Bennett, of Lodge 941, Treasurer
William Eveleigh, W.M. of Lodge 942
J. P. Lennartz, of Lodge 814
William Cary, W.M. of Lodge Woolloomooloo
T. Cripps, Jun., S.W. ditto ditto
Deeper, W.M. of Lodge 814
Bradford, P.M. of Lodge 814
Thomas T. Faris, P.G.S.
J. Hamilton, P.M. of Lodge 1119
J. Aird, W.M. of St. Andrew's Lodge
Trimble, S.W. of ditto ditto
J. Allen, W.M. of 260, I.C.
W. Hetzer, S.W. of Lodge Germania
S. Bennett, P.M. of Lodge 941
Frederick Hales, Secretary of Lodge 814
H. N. Montague, of Lodge 1119
R. D. Merrill, P.M. 1119
Dr. A. M. Brown, S.W., 1119.
Frederick Fisher, of Lodge 941
J. Hurst, of Lodge 941
Ridley, of Lodge 266 I.C.
Dahlquist, of Lodge 266 I.C.

No gentleman will be admitted unless in full dress.

Brother William Clark has kindly consented to act as Master of Ceremonies.

C. BEAVER, honorary secretary.

POLICE REGULATIONS to be observed during the Commemoration of the Prince of Wales's Marriage Festival, THIS DAY, the 11th June, 1863, made by the Inspector-General of Police, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by the 11th section of the Act of Council, 17 Victoria, No. 31.

The Police have received strict orders to take into custody all persons found making any bonfire, discharging or setting fire to any firework or other combustible, either in a public street, or from any window or building abutting thereon.

Any persons selling or otherwise disposing of fireworks or other combustible matter after dark, by gas, candle, or other light, render themselves liable to a penalty, and will be proceeded against by the police accordingly.

No horses, with or without vehicles, will be allowed to proceed beyond a foot pace, after 6 p.m., in George or Pitt streets, or the cross thoroughfares between the said streets (Bridge, Hunter, King, Market, Bathurst, Goulburn, and Campbell streets), the vehicles and horses to be kept on their proper side, as near the kerb as practicable, the line not to be broken except at cross thoroughfares where they can turn off—not more than two horsemen abreast will be allowed on the line, and none out of it. No vehicles will be allowed to stand in the above-named streets.

In other streets vehicles will not be allowed to pass each other when in motion on the same line, or to exceed a moderate pace.

Officers of police are empowered to extend the above regulations affecting George, Pitt, and intersecting streets to other thoroughfares, if in their opinion they become sufficiently crowded to justify such a course.

It would materially lessen the obstruction likely to be caused by the crowded state of the thoroughfares, and add to the convenience of the spectators, in the illuminated streets, were the public to observe the same rule as laid down regarding vehicles and horsemen, that is, to traverse the streets always on the footway to the left side of the street in which they are proceeding, and if returning (still on the left) at the other side.

No encroachment, by illumination, flags, or otherwise, will be permitted on the public footways, nor will gas or other lights be allowed to be burned within seven feet of the ground.

The public are cautioned against carrying any valuables on their persons to tempt theft; also, against taking young and helpless children into crowded places or across streets.

And owners of young or restive horses are cautioned not to allow such animals to be taken into the illuminated streets, or near places where fireworks are being discharged.

No carts drawn by dogs, or goats, nor barrows, or stalls for the sale of fruit, oysters, or other wares will be allowed in the public streets on this occasion.

PRINCE OF WALES MARRIAGE DEMONSTRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The following Gentlemen, members of the Central Committee, have undertaken to accompany and guide the respective public bodies and schools in the procession from Hyde Park to the Domain, THIS MORNING, at 10 30 a.m.:—

Nos. 1 and 2—Public Bodies, Friendly Societies and Fire Companies. Nos 1 and 2—Messrs. G. Henfrey and J. T. Grocott

No. 3—Church of England Schools—Messrs. G. Thornton and W. T. Pinhey

No. 4—Roman Catholic Schools—Messrs. J. V. Gorman and Alderman M Keown

No. 5—Ragged Schools—Messrs. Alderman Speer and Edward Joy, Esq.

No. 8—Presbyterian Schools—The Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney

No. 9—National Schools—Messrs. J. M. Leigh and W. M. Alderson

No 10—Hebrew Schools—Maurice Alexander, Esq.

No 11—Wesleyan Schools—John Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A.

No. 12—Congregational Schools—Messrs. Sutherland and W. F Paiser

No. 13—Baptist Schools—William Love, Esq.

Director General—JOHN M'LERIE, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES MARRIAGE DEMONSTRATION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION to be observed by Public Bodies and Schools, proceeding from Hyde Park to the Government Domain, THIS DAY, the 11th of June.

The Central Committee elected at the public meeting held at the Royal Victoria Theatre, on Monday, the 18th May last, have determined that the following rules and regulations shall be published for the guidance of the various bodies who purpose joining in the procession in honour of the Prince of Wales' Marriage.

The order of the procession to be as follows:—

No. 1. Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity
Ancient Order of Foresters
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
Royal Foresters
Protestant Alliance Friendly Association
2. Volunteer Fire Companies, Nos. 1 and 2.

SCHOOLS.

3. Church of England Schools
4. Roman Catholic ditto
5. Ragged Schools
6. School of Industry
7. Destitute Children (Randwick Asylum)
8. Presbyterian schools
9. National schools
10. Hebrew schools
11. Wesleyan Methodist schools
12. Congregational schools
13. Baptist schools.

The above bodies and schools are requested to assemble at the hour of 10 a.m., at Hyde Park, in the several positions allotted them as shown in the lithographic plans, which have been furnished to each body, and thence to join the procession to the Domain in order as above, entering by the South gate and marching until they reach the stand erected for his Excellency the Governor and suite, at the North side of the Domain.

The heads of the respective bodies will then present their addresses to his Excellency without reading the same or waiting for a reply, and will proceed to take up their positions in the order which will be pointed out by officers duly appointed for the day, to the right and left of the Governor's stand.

The leaders of the different schools will also, as they arrive at the Governor's stand present their addresses in like manner, without reading the same or waiting reply, and will then proceed to the various positions appointed for the schools, to be indicated by numerical flags.

The schools having been duly placed, the children will then sing the National Anthem, under the direction of Mr. Chislett, after which they will leave the ground in the order of procession in which they arrived.

The following regulations will be strictly enforced:—

That all horses and vehicles will be excluded from the Domain until after the presentation of the addresses and dispersion of the public bodies and schools. Vendors of fruit, &c., with carts, barrows, or other articles, will not be permitted to pass the gates of the Domain during the procession; nor will any tent, booth, or stand be erected in the Domain.

The space allotted to the Volunteer corps, public bodies, and schools will be defined by flags, inside of which no person will be permitted to pass.

The public are respectfully requested to comply with the above arrangements to prevent confusion and possible injury to the children, and also to keep the line of march of the procession clear throughout. Published by order of the Central Committee.

JOHN CALDWELL, honorary secretary.

THE CLERGY of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND are requested to ASSEMBLE in St. James' Vestry TO-DAY, at 1.30 p.m., to proceed to Government House, with the Congratulatory Address to the Queen.

WILLIAM M. COWPER.

REDFERN CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL.—Teachers and children of the above school are kindly invited to partake of refreshment after the demonstration, at the stores of Mr. William Pritchard, King-street West. T. HUGHES, secretary.

FIREWORK DEMONSTRATION, DOMAIN.—POSTPONEMENT.—D. SCOTT, Pyrotechnist, in thanking those parties who subscribed to the above, begs to acquaint them that, in consequence of the wet state of the Domain, and damp atmosphere, that it was thought advisable to have the Display when the weather was more propitious, so as to enable the public to witness it with comfort. Due notice will be given.

NOW OPENED, the EXHIBITION of the PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE, under the distinguished patronage of Lady YOUNG and Suite.—Mr. LEMAIRE has the honour to express to the public the whole Marriage, consisting of dolls, dressed by Mrs. Lemaire for that purpose, in exactly the same style as the ladies were dressed at the ceremony. The tout ensemble will give the prettiest coup d'œil that has ever been seen in Sydney. To be seen daily, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., at Mr. LEMAIRE'S Toy Warehouse, 568, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. Admission 1s. Children, 6d.

CAMPBELLTOWN DEMONSTRATION in honour of the Prince of Wales' Marriage.—THIS DAY, the 11th instant, the Children of the Sunday and Day Schools (about 350) will assemble on the Green at the south end of Campbelltown, at 10 o'clock, accompanied by the Clergymen and Teachers, and walk through the town to the Market-place, where they will be regaled with buns, cake, and fruit.

A Bullock will be roasted, rounds of beef, plum pudding, &c., will be served up at 1 o'clock, in tents to be erected for the occasion.

Also, at night, a grand Illumination with an abundant Display of Fireworks, with other Amusements.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—TRINITY TERM.—LECTURES will commence on MONDAY, the 15th instant. The Reader in General Jurisprudence will commence his course on that day at 7 p.m.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Director.. .. Mr. W. S. LYSTER.
Stage Manager .. .. Mr. W. LLOYD.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., and Lady Young.

Musical Director and Conductor .. Mr. A REIFF jun.

Grand performance in honour of the Royal Marriage, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 11th and 12th, will be given Wallace's romantic opera of

MARITANA.

King of Spain.. .. Mr. J. B. KITTS
Don Cæsar de Bazan .. Mr. HENRY SQUIRES
Don Jose de Santarem .. Mr. FARQUHARSON
Lazarillo .. .. Miss GEORGIA HODSON
Captain of the Guard .. Mr. RAMSDEN
Marquis .. .. Mr. CHARLES WALSH
Marchioness .. .. Mrs. ADA KING
Maritana .. .. Mdme. LUCY ESCOTT.

After the opera will be sung a

BRIDAL ODE;

words and music by C. E. Robinson, Esq., which will be succeeded by

THE POET LAUREATE'S WELCOME TO ALEXANDRA,

composed expressly for this occasion by A. Reiff, Jun. Solos by Madame Lucy Escott, Miss Georgia Hodson, Mr. Henry Squires, Mr. J. E Kitts, and Mr. Farquharson.

Between the second and third acts,

AUSTRALIA'S WEDDING MARCH,

by the orchestra, composed expressly for this occasion by Henry Marah, Esq.

SATURDAY EVENING, will be produced, for the first time in Sydney, Rooke's beautiful opera of

AMILIE, OR THE LOVE TEST.

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 4s.; pit, 2s.; upper circle, 1s.; gallery, 1s.

Doors open at half-past 7; overture commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

Carriages may be ordered for a quarter before 11, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter-street, take up towards King-street.

Box-office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats, which will be retained till after the end of the first act.

VIVAT REGINA.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. R. Tolano.

COMMEMORATION NIGHT.

Re-appearance of the eminent Tragedian,
Mr. CHARLES DILLON,
Also of Mrs. CHARLES DILLON,
In conjunction with the Great Star Company.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, June 11th, the performances will commence with the grand historical play of

KING JOHN,

with a most powerful cast.

Philip Faulconbridge .....Mr. CHARLES DILLON.

To conclude with the charming comedy of

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez .....Mr. CHARLES DILLON
The Duchess de Torrenueva..Mrs. CHARLES DILLON.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT of Mr. H. N. WARNER.

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

The gentry and public of Sydney and its vicinity are respectfully informed that this extraordinary drama is now in active preparation at the Victoria Theatre; the scenic artists and mechanics having been constantly employed since the arrival of the last mail. The manager of Drury Lane Theatre—with whom Mr. Charles Dillon is engaged to reappear in the next London winter season—having kindly forwarded it to that gentleman, with the idea that its representation would be hailed with pleasure by the patrons of the drama in the Australian colonies. Mr. Charles Dillon's stay here (now limited to a very few days) will enable the management to produce this powerful romance (which has created a perfect furore in Paris, and is now being represented in the sixth month of its unprecedented career in London) the first time in the Southern Hemisphere.

The wonderful TRAPEZIANS, the WIELAND BROTHERS, are engaged, and will appear on MON

EXECUTIVE ANTINOMIANISM.—No. 2.

One of the leading principles of the representative institutions is a constant and systematic mistrust of the Executive authority. The deep-seated antagonism in human nature between tyranny and freedom, between despotism and independence, inspires and is typified in the ceaseless conflicts of party, and justifies the persistency of opposition. Since all Governments are, from the very circumstances in which they are placed, more or less prone to usurpation, and to the continual assumption of undue or inordinate privileges, all require to be watched with care and vigilance, and to be controlled by popular and constitutional checks, and, in general, the more a Government is popular, the more need is there for such care and vigilance, because the transference of the popular element destroys the equilibrium of counteracting forces, and throws a dangerous preponderance upon the side of power. This rule has been well exemplified in this colony under responsible Government, while what is called "liberal Government," however admirable in theory, has been so far from proving an exception in practice, that one of its distinguishing features seems to be a disposition to evade or violate the law, and to deviate from the regular and constitutional course on all convenient occasions. The tendency of our legislation during the period in question has certainly been to entrust the Executive Government with extravagant powers in a multitude of cases, as well as to relieve it as much as possible of the duty of responsibility; but, as if this were not enough, Ministers themselves have been in the frequent habit of committing illegal and despotic acts, not only with impunity, but often without the least show of subsequently rendering or being called to account, or obtaining any legal or constitutional indemnification. And it is not a little remarkable that the Legislative Assembly, which is presumed and ought to be the proper and natural safeguard of constitutional and popular rights, though itself constantly aiming, in a desultory sort of way, at the acquisition of, and sometimes even exercising, inordinate and arbitrary privileges, has altogether failed to interpose any effectual check upon Executive usurpation. It was to be expected that the most frequent, and some of the most important, irregularities would occur in the department of Finance, since after all Ministers are but men, and the very vulgarest considerations of profit and loss are apt to intrude themselves amid profound and lofty speculations on the public good, and on the regeneration of society. The practice of appropriating the entire revenue, and something more than the entire revenue, from year to year, without authority of Parliament, began and continued during the first years of responsible Government under the Donaldson-Parker administration, but their liberal successors, under whom the practice has in a measure ceased, so far as the general revenue is concerned, have in another respect contrived to aggravate the mischief by the introduction of a Bill of Indemnity, which, having been abandoned by Ministers in consequence of an altercation between the Council and Assembly on the subject of mutual privileges, the unfortunate result remains that the Government has learned the dangerous though convenient lesson, how easily Bills of Indemnity might be dispensed with in future. But these wholesale misappropriations, besides being practically condoned by the Estimates, are, from their very magnitude and generality of character, productive of no very serious evil beyond the wrongful precedent they create. It is in the minor and more special cases of unlawful expenditure, as well as in illegal acts of a more positive kind, that the arbitrary tendencies of responsible Government have most clearly revealed themselves, and that the present Ministers have shown themselves more liberal and progressive than their predecessors. Sums of money voted under the head of "contingencies" have proved a fruitful source and means of irregular and unlawful expenditure. It may be thought that the idea of "contingency" implies a sort of authorised irregularity, but every contingent vote, in theory at least, is limited to a special service, while, in practice, the rule has been quite otherwise, there being often no connection whatever, except in the Ministerial idea, between the appropriation and the service to which the particular contingency has been appended on the Estimates. The late lamented Mr. Dickson took some pains ostensibly to remedy this irregularity, by endeavouring to enforce from Ministers a more strict account of such appropriations; but unfortunately, however excellent may have been Mr. Dickson's intentions, his relations with the present Ministry were in general of too friendly a character, to render it possible for his opposition to be effective, and the consequence was that Mr. Dickson's efforts in this branch of constitutional reform came at last to be regarded as a standing joke, at which none laughed more freely than his friends the Ministers. But the money spent in contingencies has been but a small part of the irregular expenditure. To specify one out of many instances, there is the case of the Shoalhaven Municipality, the existence of which, after it had been virtually nullified by a decision of the Supreme Court, has been to the present moment illegally recognised and sustained by the Government, and even the expenses incurred through the loss of several actions brought by this fictitious corporation to establish its illegal position paid out of the public Treasury, without authority of Parliament, a species of compensation to which the municipality in question, even had its legal rights been fully made out, was no more entitled than any other corporation or individual. The political explanation of this proceeding appears to be, that the Shoalhaven Municipality—so called—were partizans and supporters of "liberal Government," while Mr. Berry, their opponent, was not reckoned in the ministerial ranks, or, in other words, chose to have independent opinions of his own in politics. The expenditure of public money in the personal accommodation of Ministers and members of Parliament at cricket matches and other quasi-public festivities, and the provision made for domestic furniture, for flower-gardens, and other improvements at Government House, without the previous concurrence of the representatives of the people, stand much in the same category, since it is evident none of these expenses, even if rightly incurred, were of so imperative a character as in any way to excuse Ministers for not submitting them in the first instance to the Assembly, unless for the good and sufficient reason, in a Ministerial point of view, that if the Assembly had been asked beforehand, it would probably have refused its consent. But the Secretary for Lands, whether because he surpasses his colleagues in political capacity, or that his "liberalism" is more advanced than theirs, has gone beyond all other Ministers in his sublime contempt for the laws and legislative authorities of the country. The hon. gentleman's masterly stroke of interference with certain regulations laid down by the Executive Council with reference to Assisted Immigration, which has before been the subject of comment in this journal, is a case too much in point to be passed over without notice on the present occasion. Mr. Hodgson, or the A. A. Company in his person, attempted to avail themselves of these regulations, according to their obvious interpretation, which was endorsed by the Acting Immigration Agent, Mr. Logan, and other officials. But Mr. Hodgson, unfortunately, was not only a squatter and a capitalist, but had been a member of Parliament, and in that capacity had sat on the wrong side of the House, whereas it appeared probable that the immigrants he wished to introduce, however they might themselves be benefited by coming to this colony, would enter into direct competition as labourers with certain constituents of an hon. member who was considered, and who has since been rewarded for considering himself, a supporter of the present administration. Mr. Robertson accordingly thought proper to nullify Mr. Hodgson's application, and the regulations in question, by a simple letter to Clerks of Petty Sessions. The Assembly indeed, by a considerable majority, had the hardihood to rescind—so far as their vote could rescind—the operation of Mr. Robertson's letter, and restore the effect of the regulations, but it was pretty well understood at the time, and even avowed by Mr. Robertson, that the course the Government had taken would not be altered, and the result appears to be that Mr. Robertson—*mirabile dictu*—has kept his word. In the matters of pleuro-pneumonia and of scab, the illegal authority assumed by the same hon. gentleman, and by the Government of course, in his person, to act in contravention and violation of the laws, is notorious enough, and in both these cases the usurpations were the more wanton and inexcusable, inasmuch as the Government were the parties principally concerned in passing both the Pleuro-Pneumonia and Scab Acts, and by their enormous influence in the Legislature, might have made what provision they pleased for the exercise of extraordinary powers, without rendering it necessary to have recourse to illegality, however great or alarming the emergency. For the irregularities in the former of these two cases a sort of negative indemnification has been awarded or may be implied from a report of a select committee of the Assembly, which, though appointed to consider the question, yet having neglected to notice, may therefore be presumed to have approved of illegalities in question. It must, however, be remembered that no indemnity short of an Act of Parliament can shield individuals concerned in illegal acts from their legal consequences. In the matter of scab, Parliament has yet to pronounce, or to decline pronouncing, an opinion. A further exemplification of Mr. Robertson's notion of Executive authority and of constitutional principles seems to have recently occurred in regard to what is termed the "Dispossession of illegal squatters," as reported in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of April 28th, in a paragraph which, from its style, might almost have been written by Mr. Robertson himself since it commends the Government for their vigour in enforcing, or proposing to enforce, the law against unlicensed occupants of Crown lands who having been allowed to accumulate for some time past are now to be summarily dispossessed, chiefly, it would appear, in consequence of their being suspected of harbouring some of those notorious bushrangers, who have so long contrived to wage intestine war against the Government, to the discomfort and terror of well disposed persons, and the discredit of the new police. But why on earth were these squatters allowed to accumulate? Why this sudden, and, as it were, spasmodic effort to enforce the law, by a special edict of Mr. Secretary Robertson? Is it only when the question of police, in a political point of view, becomes embarrassing to the Government, that they feel themselves called upon to perform their Executive functions in such cases? And are the police, with their hands just now apparently full of more important and more appropriate duties, the best agents in the world for carrying out the law in question which involve more of the nature of trespass, than moral wrong, and which on that account call for the calmest inquiry and most dispassionate adjudication.

It is really difficult to avoid the conclusion that Ministers in general, and the Secretary for Lands in particular, regard the laws of the country, not, as a rule of conduct which they are bound to observe, and from which, except in peculiar cases, it is criminal to deviate, but as instruments of arbitrary power and terror, which, at their pleasure, they may wield or hold in abeyance—which, like the thunderbolts of Jove, they may fulminate with deadly aim at the heads of rebellious Titans, or flourish in harmless effulgency for the mere amusement or edification of an obedient nation.

ESME.

OF THE CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONES OF WAMBEAN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In a deep valley amongst the syenite hills of Westmoreland there is a small patch of crystalline limestone, containing within its recesses the now somewhat famous caves of Wambean. The existence of this limestone in the peculiar position in which it is found, and its crystalline and now fossiliferous character, have caused amongst the curious in such matters considerable speculation.

The igneous hills amongst which are these limestones occupy a considerable tract of country, forming a great portion of the county of Westmoreland, and rise from the river Wollondilly below Arthursleigh, in steep conical hills, to a height in some places of nearly 2000 feet above the river bed, at such an angle as to be inaccessible except in few places; but, as they are thickly clothed with grass, and but sparsely timbered with stunted gum and box, they have a fresh, clean appearance after the thick scrubs of the sandstone country through which they are approached from the Berrima side. After winding amongst and over these hills for about six miles from the Wollondilly, at Bullio, the edge of a vast depression is reached. This depression (it is not a valley, but a multitude of valleys) occupies a nearly circular space, presents the same characteristics as the neighbouring country, and is about six miles in diameter, the western edge forming the dividing range near Richlands. In the lowest part, and nearly in the centre, is the little circular patch of limestone, barely one mile in diameter; from whichever side it is approached the descent to it is rapid, still amongst the steep hills of syenite and porphyry, and no indication of coming change is perceptible until the limestone is actually reached—one step, and granite becomes limestone. The junction of the two formations is clearly perceptible, and can be followed without difficulty, up the steepest hills or across the deepest gullies. The whole space occupied by the limestone appears to be, and no doubt is, honeycombed with caverns. Small openings, almost concealed by the thick grass, are frequent,—sometimes funnel-shaped, and at other times like an inverted funnel, with the small end, about one and a half foot across, uppermost. All these apparently open into caverns, more or less extensive. There is a very good section of one of these ventilators, as they may be called, at the back of the grand cavern, so well known as the Wambean Chapel; the roof has quite recently fallen, filling up about half the original cave, and the fissure happened to pass just through one of them. It is not unlikely that the limestone is overlapped to a slight extent by the igneous rocks amongst which it is now placed, and this idea is quite reconcilable with what would appear to be the common sense explanation of the whole phenomenon.

Originally, while all this western interior was still a sea bed, and before the commencement of the deposition of the carboniferous rocks of our eastern counties, was deposited a vast bed of limestone, the limits of which are hardly yet known, but were probably co-extensive North and South with our continent, and comparatively narrow from East to West, facing the old eastern continent of Australia, forming in fact a sort of creek or reef (a famous fishing ground in olden times), not far to seaward, probably coralline, and, if Mr. Keene's conjecture be correct, studded with islands, clothed with a highly developed vegetation. Mr. Clarke says, the limestone beds of Marulan are about 400 feet thick; probably this was about the average depth of the whole formation, but so little remains in a stratified state that observations can only be made at few points. The limestone is probably the southern equivalent of the mountain limestone of England, and is so classed by geologists, who have formed their opinion from the included fossils, and its position immediately over the sub-carboniferous or upper Silurian rocks, and under the carboniferous rocks so highly developed on our eastern coast. This question becomes of considerable importance as bearing upon the age of our coal, which would be, judging from analogy, the same as that of England and Wales, if the opinion generally held, that the limestone of Marulan is identical with the mountain limestone of England is correct. Whether or not the marine limestone of Marulan runs out under our coal delta and becomes an estuarine limestone, as does its northern equivalent, has not been ascertained, but even if it should not do so, its position is quite reconcilable with the idea of an Eastern continent. Wherever this bed of limestone has been broken through by the intrusion of igneous rocks it is either entirely dissipated, or left in patches, as at Wambean, of crystalline marble. All over the area now occupied by the granite hills before mentioned there occured, before the time when the present land finally raised its head above the sea, a great convulsion, not connected in any way with the general raising of the continent, but a local disturbance. The igneous rocks were heated to a great degree, and, boiling up, disaipated the greater portion of the limestone, and assisted in the distribution of this valuable and generally diffused portion of our arable land, so that, although destroyed as limestone, it was not wasted, but became a valuable fertiliser. At Wambean and other places the heat was not so great, or the resisting pressure—most likely water—was greater than at other spots, and the limestone, with all traces of its fossils and colouring matter entirely destroyed, gradually cooled into a white crystalline marble. As the cooling took place the land rose, and presently the confined gasses, occupying spaces now beautiful caverns, were able to force their way out, leaving the small funnel-shaped openings alluded to above. This, no doubt, is not the explanation usually given, of the formation of caverns in limestone rock; for, as is well known, they are generally supposed to be formed, solely, by the action of water in combination with carbonic acid decomposing the limestone; and very likely this may be true enough of cayerns in stratified limestone, but it would not account for such as those at Wambean, which are remarkably cellular. The subterranean fires, comparatively inactive, for one or both the reasons before mentioned, under the circular patch at Wambean, allowed it to remain behind the still rising masses of melting granite, which gradually enclosed it, and, falling over, partially covered the edges of the limestone. The changes subsequent to this event, which fixed the character of the district, have been comparatively trifling. The submergences and risings have been gradual, and the ocean currents may be said to have done all the rest.

It would redound greatly to their own honour if our scientific men would occasionally condescend to explain in a familiar way some of the geological peculiarities of our island continent; and those who now visit such places as Wambean, merely to gratify a very laudable curiosity, would have their pleasurable feelings intensified by a knowledge of the wonderful agents which have been at work, before man was called to occupy a place on the earth.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held on Monday last before Mr. Laban White, coroner, and jury, on the body of George Humphries, deceased, at the residence of deceased, Clarendon.

Jane Humphries deposed: The deceased, my father, was a farmer, and he is fifty-three years old; on Saturday last he left home with a horse and cart between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, to go to Mr. James Dargin's for some beef; he returned in the evening about half-past eight, assisted by my brother and Denis Wolfe, he being very much hurt; he was put to bed, and medical aid immediately sent for; he remained sensible until his death, which took place about three o'clock this morning.

Denis Wolfe deposed: I am a farmer, residing at Clarendon, and knew the deceased; on last Saturday evening, a short time after sundown, Mrs. Humphries sent a message requesting me to go and meet her husband; I accordingly went, taking one of deceased's sons with me, the night was very dark; we walked together along the Government road leading to Windsor; when we reached Smith's public-house, I enquired of a man who was standing outside if he had seen Mr. Humphries; the man answered yes, and thought he had gone home; another person inside said he saw him going towards home, but as we had not seen him we went to Norris', and, not seeing or hearing anything of him there, returned; when we came to the Cross Roads, I thought I heard the noise of a cart, which I supposed was Mr. Humphries'; we then took a different road, which is something shorter, and had not proceeded far on it when we heard some one groan: the boy said it was his father, and believed he was hurt, which we soon found to be true; the boy asked me to stop with his father while he got the horse and cart, which were but a short distance off; the deceased was lying against a tree near the roadside, with his head resting on his hand; having roused him up in the boy's absence, and having spoken to him, he said, "I'm done, the cart went over me;" I could not discover any blood; when the boy returned with the cart we lifted him in and brought him home; the distance from his residence to the place where we found him is about half a mile, there are a great many stumps along the road.

By a juryman: I do not know whether the deceased was reeling or walking, he did not say there was anyone with him.

Ann Smith deposed: I am the wife of Alfred Smith who keeps the Butchers' Arms Inn on the Richmond Road; my husband is not at home; I knew the deceased, the last time I saw him was on Saturday last; he called in company with Mark Sheppard; his horse was put out outside; he had a few nobblers at the house and remained about three quarters of an hour; when he left he got into the cart without any help, and did not appear the worse of drink; I heard nothing more of him till my girl told me Denis Wolfe was enquiring for him.

Dr. Day handed in the following certificate:—"On Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, I was sent for to attend the late George Humphries. I found the deceased in great pain in consequence of injury done to the abdomen by a cart-wheel having passed over the body; externally the injuries were slight—the pulse was not perceptible; I endeavoured to produce reaction by stimulants internally, and to rouse the circulation to the cold surface and extremities by hot fomentations and frictions; I am of opinion that some large vessel was ruptured, and that death resulted from internal hæmorrage."

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That death was accidentally caused by the wheel of a cart passing over the body."

The deceased was an old and much respected resident of the district, and leaves a large family.

CAMPBELLTOWN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

At a meeting held at the Court-house on the first instant, there was a large and respectable attendance for the purpose of presenting to Mr. William Fowler an address signed by the inhabitants of the district, and also a vase with the following inscription:—"Presented by the inhabitants of Campbelltown to William Fowler, Esq., on his retirement from the office of Postmaster, which he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public for a period over seventeen years. May 25th, 1863."

The Rev. William M'Kee was voted to the chair and initiated the proceedings by a very neat and appropriate speech.

The Rev. J. P. Roche then read the following address:

To William Fowler, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of Campbelltown and district, cannot allow you to resign the office of Postmaster, which you have held for upwards of seventeen years, without expressing our high appreciation of the zeal, ability, and courtesy which you have invariably shown in the fulfilment of the duties pertaining to that office.

On the resignation of the office which you have filled with so much credit to yourself and advantage to the public, we feel desirous of expressing our esteem and regard on account of the admirable qualities which adorn your character, and which you have during a residence amongst us of twenty-three years so eminently displayed.

We earnestly hope that you may be long spared to use the untiring energy, perseverance, and influence that you possess in supporting every movement which has for its object the moral and social improvement of this district. Trusting you and your family may long enjoy the fruits of industry and integrity, prosperity and happiness, we have much pleasure in subscribing ourselves, dear sir, yours, truly.

Attached to which are the signatures of the clergy, magistrates, and landholders.

His Reverence then said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel much pleasure in meeting you on this occasion to join in expressing my feeling of respect and regard for Mr. Fowler, although he may feel justly proud to-day by this demonstration and this testimonial; yet I trust he has sufficient humility to bear him up against feeling too proud. Mr. Fowler has conducted the post-office duties for seventeen years with great civility and courtesy; and, during that period, no charge of neglect has appeared either by the Government or the public. This consideration must be a source of greater satisfaction to him than any testimonial we could offer him; moreover, in his business as shopkeeper, I have great pleasure in saying that he has acted justly and honourably in all his dealings; he has not been known to distress any one, but, by his kind indulgence, he has given persons their own time to pay, thereby enabling them to recover themselves and maintain their position in society. Mr. Fowler is not ashamed to acknowledge that he commenced business in humble circumstances, but by his attention to business, by his honesty and perseverance, he has now acquired a competency, can sit under his own vine, and enjoy the remaining time (which I hope may be long), in peace, away from the turmoils of a busy world; and while, on the one hand, the conduct of Mr. Fowler is a reproach to the sluggard, the idle, and the drunkard—on the other, it will serve to act as a stimulus that, by imitating him in business, they may expect similar rewards; and should his children inquire of him as to the beautiful vase, he may tell them that he received it from the people of Campbelltown as a reward for his honesty and faithful services.

Mr. Hurley then rose, and, addressing Mr. Fowler, said: In conjunction with the address just presented, and which only does justice to your merits, and manifests the high position you hold in the esteem and regard of the inhabitants of this district, I feel very great pleasure in being called upon to present you with this vase procured by your friends on your retirement from the office of Postmaster of this town, as a slight recognition of the respect and esteem which you have earned for yourself during the many years you have so ably and satisfactorily performed that duty, and for the uniform attention and courtesy evinced by you towards those with whom you came in contact. Whilst I regret, sir, that some one possessed of more ability than I can lay claim to has not been chosen to perform this pleasing duty, although I confess I feel proud of it having been conferred on me; and now, in all sincerity, I tell you, as your labours and praise-worthy career have ceased, you take with you into the bosom of your family the united respect and esteem of all classes. Believe me, sir, these are not vain or empty words, to be received as a passing compliment; for nearly twenty years I have been a witness of your career, both in your public and private character; your duty as Postmaster placed you in the constant observation of the public, at all hours, and few persons had more opportunities of bearing testimony to your zeal than I had, and again, sir, few persons had more correspondence through your office, and during that lengthened period in not one instance did I hear of any neglect or of a mistake being made by you. I trust, sir, that you and your amiable family may long live to look on this gift as an appreciation of your conduct, denoting, as it does, the respect and esteem in which you are held.

The Rev. John Gibson then addressed the meeting as follows: Mr. Chairman,—It is with much pleasure that I attend this meeting of our townsmen, to aid in giving effect to the eulogistic and well deserved testimonial just presented to our respected friend, Mr. W. Fowler; and I briefly echo the sentiments of previous speakers. Diogenes was wont to carry a lantern through the streets of Athens, to search for an honest man; and with all deference to the ancient sage, I think humble Campbelltown is not destitute of such men, and I think you will agree with me that Mr. Fowler is deservedly worthy of that honourable appellation. I can honestly say that Mr. Fowler has most efficiently discharged his onerous duties, as a postmaster, as well as being ever ready to promote the welfare of the district; and I am happy to unite with the other clergymen and residents in presenting this valuable silver vase, as a tangible proof of our appreciation of Mr. Fowler's honest, diligent, and successful career as a Government officer, and worthy citizen.

The Rev. E. Smith said, Mr. Chairman,—I beg to express my full concurrence in all that has been said with regard to Mr. Fowler, although I have not known him so long as many of those who are present, yet from my knowledge of him I believe that he is deserving of all that has been said. I did not expect to have had the pleasure of attending this meeting. I am happy to see so large an assemblage, and I am much gratified that we have been enabled to present Mr. Fowler with such an address and so handsome a piece of plate.

Mr. Chippendall said he had much pleasure in attending the meeting, and was fully assured by his knowledge of Mr. Fowler that he was richly deserving of public approbation, and that he (Mr. C.) had been requested to state that Mr. Leary, M.L.A., had expressed his regret in not being able to attend, in consequence of the short notice he had received of it having being convened.

Mr. Fowler then said—Gentlemen, it is gratifying to me on my retirement from the office of postmaster, the duties of which I have performed for upwards of seventeen years—to be assured from the address which you have been pleased to present to me that I have during that period given general satisfaction. I can conscientiously say that I have ever studied to perform the onerous duties attached to that office to the best of my ability, and feel it a source of much satisfaction that I never, during that protracted period, committed an error of any consequence. You are most of you aware that for many years previous to the arrival of the train the night duty of the post-office was very trying, but since the establishment of railway communication it has become comparatively easy. Accept my sincere thanks for the valued address presented by so many of my friends and fellow-townsmen, and which will be highly prized by me. My constant study will be to use every legitimate means for the improvement and advancement of this delightful district. For the many good wishes you have expressed for myself and family, accept my warmest thanks. "May we ever do to others as we would wish to be done unto." I also return you many thanks for the beautiful vase; it will often recall to my remembrance my many kind friends; and in a small community like this we should be almost united as one family, and entertain a friendly feeling one towards another.

Mr. Fowler sat down amidst great applause.

The customary vote of thanks being tendered to the chairman, the business of the meeting terminated with tremendous cheering.

The English Boys or Bonn.—On the Royal marriage day ten young English boys, at a school in Bonn, sent the following congratulatory wish to Windsor Castle, by telegraph:—

Ten loyal English boys in Bonn
Can ne'er restrain their hearts' desire,
To send their future king and queen
Their wishes with their hearts thereto,
That best for them till they expire."

The following answer was transmitted by the same means:—"The Boys at 20, Webberstrasse, Bonn. The Prince and Princess of Wales thank you for your kind message and wishes, and ask a holiday for you.—Sir Charles Phipps, Windsor Castle."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*, March 21st.

THE PHYSIOGNOMY OF STORMS.

(*From the Mark Lane Express, March 7.*)

In our atmosphere were not liable to occasional disturbances of a startling character; if rain and sunshine, hail and snow, with all the other features of the varied cycle, came and went in regular succession and with an unvarying degree of intensity; in short, if our aerial envelope never exhibited unusual sessions of boisterous contention, but preserved over the whole surface of the globe an unbroken chain of periodic phenomena, very little attention would be paid to the science of meteorology. Beyond a few dry facts stored by science in official volumes, little should we care to know about an element that offered no striking characteristics for the mind to take hold of and investigate. Meteorology is a science that is advanced more by observations of the exceptions than the normal phenomena of every day.

A violent conflict in the elements does not fail to attract the attention of every one, and, since the consequences are often so serious to life and property, causes an anxious desire that the laws on which the formation of storms depends should be fully investigated. Modern weather-wisdom has this end chiefly in view. It is its aim to learn where storms arise, what may be their cause, and how and in what direction they move over the earth. In order to understand the part that atmospheric disruptions play in the economy of nature, it will be necessary to consider the causes that give rise to these phenomena, and the peculiar nature that some of them display. A benevolent Creator has not ordered the conflict of the elements for the purposes of destruction, though, for some inscrutable reason, devastation and sometimes death follow in their track. Were it not for these commotions taking place occasionally, some regions of the earth would be uninhabitable, from the poisonous exhalations that ascend from some parts of the globe, and which require great mechanical force for their dispersion. Besides the mere fact of windstorms mixing and renewing the atmosphere of a place, there is, under certain circumstances, a chemical action set up, which is of the greatest benefit to nature: we refer to the electricity that is developed during the course of a thunderstorm.

By the term "storm" we mean a disturbance of the elements from any cause, electrical or otherwise. Storms are usually distinguished either by the mode of their propagation and continuance, or from the peculiar phenomena that they develop, as in the case of a thunder-storm, and in the dust-storm of the deserts.

We, happily, enjoy almost entire immunity from the devastating effects of the cyclones, as a certain class of storms to which the West Indian seas are peculiarly liable are called, and which in those regions ravage both sea and land with a violence that nothing can withstand. It is true that occasionally the effect of these hurricanes does visit us from across the Atlantic, but it is always in a mitigated form.

The term *cyclone* is applied to this class of windstorm to denote the peculiar manner of their formation and development. The facts that have been collected within the last few years by ships that have encountered these storms, and the observations made on land over which it has left its desolating influence, have enabled meteorologists to arrive at many interesting facts in connection with them. The whole extent of the air moves in a vortex: indeed, the movement is precisely that of a whirlwind, though of very great magnitude, the diameters of some of them being as much as 500 miles, though usually they are not more than from 200 to 300 miles. The centre of the vortex does not remain fixed, but travels along at rates varying from two or three to thirty miles an hour, their course being generally in a parabolic curve, and towards the west. They originate within the tropics, and spread outwards towards the poles; but they never occur on the Equator itself. The cyclone is announced—as indeed are all great disturbances—by the barometer, the mercury falling sometimes as much as two inches at the centre, where the depression is always the greatest. The wind is also most violent in the neighbourhood of the centre of the cyclone:—but, as we have already mentioned, the centre is not stationary. The consequence is, that a momentary calm is observed as the centre progresses, and the wind immediately recommences to blow in the reverse direction to what it did the instant before, the consequence of the combined motion of the cyclone round its centre and the onward one of the centre itself.

When we explain the cause of these storms, our readers will readily perceive why we are for the most part free from their visitations. Suppose the column of air lying over a particular spot of the globe (not on the equator) to become more highly heated than that surrounding it, the heated air will then ascend, causing a partial vacuum, that is immediately occupied by an indraught from all the surrounding region; now the earth is at the same time performing her revolution from west to east, which will give to the ascending vertical column a gyratory movement, whilst the difference of the diurnal rotary velocity between the northern and southern limits will determine the movement into that of a spiral eddy, or vortex. It is evident from this that the direction of the eddy, which is from east to west in the northern hemisphere, will be reversed in the southern. The reason that high latitudes do not experience this class of storms is because there the solar heat is not sufficient to produce a strong enough ascending current; whilst at the equator, although the conditions for causing an upward current are present, the difference of diurnal rotary velocity is absent. An example of the enormous mechanical force that air set in motion in this way may attain was given during the great fire at London Bridge, in 1861, when the eddy caused by the artificial heating of the air was so strong as to draw barges and small craft, lying near, away from their moorings in the river into the fire.

Perhaps of all the storms that we are acquainted with in these latitudes, the thunder-storms create the most interest—interest not unfrequently of a very painful character. Whether we consider it as the occasion of immense quantities of water, or in its peculiar feature of displaying the phenomena of electricity on an extensive scale, it is a subject of the greatest importance to the agriculturist, and one of absorbing interest to those who are not too timid to take a delight in witnessing this, one of the most beautiful phenomena of nature.

It will be our office to dwell rather on the more practical results to the farmer of thunderstorms, than on the beauties displayed to the eye of the observer. As we are exempted from the whirlwinds of the tropics, so are we also from the violent and frequent thunderstorms with which those regions are visited. Indeed, for the last three years we have had a singular paucity of electrical displays; although during some years they assume, even with us, a terrible intensity. A very common error is to suppose that the heavy rain which usually accompanies the thunder-storm is occasioned by the development of the electricity; whilst really it is the contrary. The electricity is evidently the result of the rapid condensation of vapours. Ordinary heavy rains appear to differ from thunderstorms merely from the fact of less electricity being propagated; and, therefore, no thunder and lightning is the result.

In our latitudes three conditions are necessary for the formation of a storm; a calm in the atmosphere, a moist soil, and serene weather. The barometer usually predicts the approach of a storm by a gradual fall, lasting for a day or two, but not always. The appearances that generally precede the formation of a storm are as follow: The *cirri* of the higher strata pass into the state of thick *cirro-cumulus*, and the *cumuli* form a compact and uniform mass of *cumulo-stratus*; clearly to be seen, especially when the storm is formed on the horizon. In other cases the storm-cloud appears of very small dimensions, and gradually extends itself, apparently by the deposition of the vapours that surround it. The entire mass presents very remarkable contrasts of light; in certain points it is of a dark grey or leaden hue, and in others it presents very brilliant colours, approaching to yellow; this colour changes to grey and blue.

The storm is frequently formed several hours before it bursts forth; indeed, it not unfrequently happens that the storm will appear to scatter and then gather again before it finally bursts.

In the morning the sky is perfectly uncloudad; towards noon we perceive some isolated *cirri*, which give a whitish aspect to the sky; the sun is pale and dim; later the *cumuli* appear, and in spreading they are confounded with the upper stratum. A short time before the storm bursts forth we see a third stratum.

The calmness of the air, and a suffocating heat, which is due to the want of evaporation from the surface of our bodies, are well-known characteristics.

Before lightning takes place it is essential that there should be two or more clouds, either charged with opposite kinds of electricity or with the same kind in different quantities. As the clouds mutually approach, an exchange takes place from the one to the other, until the equilibrium is established by the dispersion of the fluid through a greater volume of space. Sometimes a transmission of the fluid takes place from a cloud to the earth when the former approaches sufficiently near. This most frequently happens in mountainous districts. When the electrical equilibrium is restored, and the clouds have deposited their superfluous moisture in the form of heavy rain, the clouds are quickly dissipated, and the air becomes usually clear and light. The distance of the thunder-cloud from the observer may be computed from the known facts concerning the rates of travelling of light and sound. It has been proved by various experiments that sound is propagated through the air at the rate of 1100 feet per second, and astronomical observations have shown that light passes at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second. Now, as this space is infinitely greater than the distance of the farthest thunder-cloud, we may assume that the flash is seen the instant that it is generated. If, then, we observe the number of seconds between the flash and the first sound of the thunder consequent upon it, and allow 1100 feet for every second, the distance of the cloud from whence the lightning emanates, and the observer will be found.

The length of the lightning flash is often very considerable; generally, some few miles; but from the testimony of those who have witnessed the more violent electrical displays of the tropics, we learn that flashes have been known to extend to a length of from 50 to 100 miles!

To gain some idea of its immense mechanical force, it only needs to give a single instance—such examples having come under the personal notice of most persons. In August, 1809, a house near Manchester was struck by lightning, and the external wall of one portion, weighing about twenty six tons, was torn from its foundations, and transported bodily several feet. The fusion of metals and minerals by the fluid offer familiar examples of its intense heat.

Besides these characteristics there is another peculiar to this class of storm, and one that is of vast importance to vegetable economy; we allude to the chemical changes brought about by the agency of lightning. It was shown, many years ago, by the celebrated philosopher Cavendish that if an electrical spark was passed through atmospheric air confined in a glass-tube, a chemical combination took place between it and some of the air constituents, causing liquid nitric acid to be deposited in small quantities. It was then believed that the same effect—the identity of lightning and electricity being established—was produced during a thunder-storm. The demonstration of this fact was made by Professor Liebig many years afterwards. That philosopher, by submitting a great number of samples of rain-water, collected during thunder-storms, to the process of slow distillation, found nitric acid in nearly every case, in combination with ammonia. This acid is brought with the rain-drops to the surface of the earth, where it is very useful in uniting with substances there found, and forming the food for plants.

The amount of water that falls during thunder-storms is very variable, and of that experienced in some parts of the globe we have but a faint idea of here, although the amounts collected during thunder-storms are amongst the heaviest of our falls. Hail and sleet may be reckoned amongst this class; the electric tension being always very strong during storms of this kind.

We ought not to conclude these few remarks upon storms without pointing out the great advantage of consulting the barometer frequently when there is reason to believe that tempestuous weather is at hand. Scoresby, the Arctic voyager, affirms that he predicted tempests seventeen out of eighteen times by consulting the barometer. When the temperature is high for the season, and the barometric column is observed to fall suddenly, a tempest almost invariably follows.

We must regard the storms of this country rather as secondary results than as the immediate offspring of prime causes; indeed, did we not know the laws that govern the periodic winds of the tropical regions, we should be perfectly at a loss to account for the storms of Europe. Born beyond our limits, in regions where the greater force of solar heat, and the rapid evaporation causes the atmospheric equilibrium to be destroyed over a very vast area, we receive but the secondary effect, more or less severe as the peculiar conditions of the air at the time may favour the propagation of the atmospheric waves.

Storms, moreover, lose their distinctive features when they enter our latitudes, both on account of the varied character of the face of the country, and by reason of their encountering polar currents. For this reason, therefore, it is frequently difficult to recognise to what class a storm belongs that passes over our islands. European storms seem to be, as it were, eddies and small whirlwinds thrown off by the grander currents, transported and modified by the neighbouring air.

The Confederate Finances.—R. M. T. Hunter, of the rebel Senate Finance Committee, has submitted to that body a report, of which the following is the conclusion:—For all these considerations, and in view of the pressing emergency in which we are placed, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, which they recommend for the adoption of the Senate. That bill is designed to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with the means to carry on the Government, so far as that can be effected by the issue of treasury notes, but under such limitations and provisions as may reduce the amount of these notes in circulation to the sum of 175,000,000 dollars. To effect these objects, they first authorise the monthly issue of 50,000,000 dollars in such notes, and this is done, not because the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to put forth 600,000,000 dollars, but to cover the maximum amount which may be required in any month. Next, in order to curtail the circulation, they provide for the funding of all Treasury notes bearing no interest, and issue before the first of December, 1862, of all call certificates representing these notes, and of all Treasury notes bearing 7.30 per cent. interest by the 1st of July, 1863. To do this they take from the first class the privilege of being fundable or receivable in payment of public dues after that day, and they convert the second and third classes into six per cent. bonds if not funded before that period. They then require all notes issued or to be issued within ten days after the passage of the Act, which are fundable in seven per cent. bonds, to be so funded on or before that date, or afterwards to be fundable only in four per cent. bonds. The new issues under the bill as proposed are to be fundable in six per cent. bonds within six months from the first day of the month of their issue, but afterwards to be convertible only into four cent. bonds. The object being to stimulate funding within the six months by diminishing not their currency, but their fundable value after that period. For it is supposed that the notes fundable in four per cent., being the cheaper medium, will be used for currency, while those fundable in six per cent. within six months will be converted into bonds during that period to a large extent. In addition to these provisions, designed to stimulate funding, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to use bonds to purchase so many Treasury notes as to reduce the entire value of those bearing no interest to 175,000,000 dollars. These bonds may be of either of three classes, at his option. First, he may, if he chooses, sell Confederate bonds to the States for Treasury notes at par; secondly, he may sell Confederate bonds, guaranteed by the States, for Treasury notes; and, lastly, he may purchase them with bonds whose interest is payable in currency or cotton, at the pleasure of the holder. In addition to all this, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to use the proceeds of the sales of produce which may be purchased under existing laws, or laws yet to be passed, to buy up Treasury notes at the market rates until the amount in circulation shall be reduced to 175,000,000 dollars, within which limit the currency will be safe, both for the Government and the people.—*San Francisco Evening Bulletin*, March 31.

An Arab Bride.—A Chinese god or an Hindoo idol were the ideas she instantaneously evoked, as seated in a cross-legged attitude, motionless as a statue, in the centre of a narrow stage extending from wall to wall, she showed a youthful face glittering with gold paper, stuck in patches on the chin and cheeks, and in broad strips upon the forehead, above eyebrows joined by a black streak across the nose; her head a mass of sparkling jewellery; her bust bare but for a chemisette of filmy gauze and numerous strings of pearl; her hands, partially blackened and laden with rings, extended flat on either knee, and her eyes fixed in an unwinking stare, forged a together a sight which made me hide my face behind the curtain to conceal an irresistible tendency to laughter.—*Through

ILLUMINATED CITIES.

BY A RECLUSE.

No. II.

"Pretty well—for the colonies."—IGNORAMUS.

In the capital cities of certain colonies—say of New South Wales and Victoria—special things are occasionally done which must be pronounced by qualified judges to be not merely "pretty well for the colony," but which are equal, and now and then surpass what is done in that way, locally, by the oldest countries of Europe. Of course an Italian Opera Company in Sydney, or Melbourne, even as conducted by men of talent and experience like a Lavenu, or a Lyster, and comprising *artistes* like Catherine Hayes, Madame Bishop, or those who are at the present time among us, cannot be compared with the Italian opera of London and Paris; but is that a fair or commonly rational comparison? Certainly it is not; neverthless, the Australian Opera Company, as we have seen it some years ago, and as we find it at the present time, *can* be very favourably compared with the Opera Company of any provincial town or city (where they really possess anything of the sort) throughout the whole of France and England. The only exceptions are during great festivals or other high occasions, when the provincial cities in question import all their "stars" from Paris and London. This is the only fair way of viewing the matter; and with this understanding, it must be declared that there are no provincial cities in the old countries which can boast of a local Company equal to those we have in Australia, both operatic and dramatic. The same consideration will apply to various other men and things; and, as another, and yet stronger case in point, we may refer to the recent *illuminations*.

During a general illumination in London, the grand displays, with comparatively few exceptions, are confined to royal palaces, Government buildings, large edifices of corporate or other public bodies; and to the houses of some of the wealthier of the foreign ambassadors, princes, consuls, and persons of distinction. But even with these houses, enough has usually been thought to be done, when a star, shield, or initial letters in gas, have been displayed in front, with additional chandeliers in the drawing rooms, and transparent blinds for the other windows. With regard to shops and private houses, the presence of candles, or a few jets of gas in each window is considered a sufficient demonstration. In many cases, where the owner, or inhabitant, either will not, or cannot afford much, then a couple of candles in each window, or a poor, faint home-made transparency, with a painted emblem, on calico—a loyal distich, motto, or initial letters, is thought to be doing enough. Some sort of illumination, however, is always demanded by the mob that elbows and shoulders its boisterous way through the streets, pausing in front of any dark house, and bawling out the menacing words, "Light up! light up!" speedily followed, if the demand be not obeyed, by a shower of stones at the windows. Untenanted houses, being commonly among the dark ones, almost invariably have the windows smashed. The mob has a saying, that "it all makes good for trade;" and as some of the leaders on these occasions are journeymen glaziers, there is no doubt much truth in the remark. We once heard of a very obstinate old London gentleman, who, disapproving of the occasion of the illumination, refused to "light up;" but the mob being about to "mill his glaze," the obdurate eccentric gravely presented himself, dressed in mourning, with a tall white night-cap on his head, like a gentleman going to be hanged, and placing a rush-light, ornamented with black crape in one window, solemnly bowed several times to the crowd! The people roared with laughter, and spared his windows. These resistances, however, to a popular demonstration are excessively rare in London, and as an illumination there is really a general thing, the effect, from the magnitude of the area, cannot but be wonderfully fine and imposing. Nevertheless, instances of costliness in gas, painting, or other displays are the exception, not the rule, and, as previously said, are almost confined to palatial residences and the buildings of public bodies.

Now, whether Melbourne, on the night of the 19th ultimo, expended the immense sum of £100,000, as some practical men have estimated, or a far less prodigal amount, this, at least, I will venture to say, and the very same thing has been asserted by persons who were in London during all the great illuminations which have occurred during the last forty years,—that there was no street, or part of a street, in London, which ever presented so costly a display as Collins-street, Bourke-street, and some other parts of Melbourne. All comparisons as to magnitude of area, being of course out of the question, the brilliant prodigality—the real illustration of that proverbial falsity of playbills as to being "regardless of expense," was undoubtedly on the side of the denizens of Melbourne. Probably the tradespeople and other citizens of London earn their money much harder, and, in any case, they are never so rash in spending it.

To enter into any detailed account, or any minute description of the scene, would carry us far beyond our prescribed bounds. The chronicler must, therefore, attempt no more than to suggest to the readers' imagination the groups and masses, and the general effect of broad streets lying at right angles between two hills, or running up and down such hills, with flags of all colours, banners, evergreens and garlands, extending from the tops of houses right across the entire width;—of large buildings having their outlines traced, both horizontally and perpendicularly, by lines of dazzling light, with circles of fire ascending pillars and columns; of stars, shields, escutcheons, the Royal arms, and the crowns of England and Denmark, varying in magnitude from two or three feet, to fifteen or sixteen feet in diameter, and proportionately broad, the whole constructed of pure jets of gas; of transparent paintings of the Royal Pair, and sometimes with the Bishop uniting them at the altar, in presence of the Court, the magnitude extending, in some instances, to eighteen or twenty feet square; of Southern Crosses, Roman Catholic Crosses, Maltese Crosses, and Brunswick Crosses, all being in pure fire. Of the Plumes of the Prince of Wales, some of which were only two feet, and some nearly twenty feet high, all in gas, and placed in several instances, above life-sized portraits of the Prince, more or less flattering (and, now and then, anything but flattering, however loyal the artist's intention), of various heraldic and other monsters and animals, with devices, verses, mottoes, "Ich Dien," and "God bless 'em's" without number.

Meantime, the conduct of the people, of all classes, even to the roughest, was admirable for its order, good temper, and (strange to say, but true) its sobriety. No such thing as a street row, or a mobbing rush, and I only saw one drunken man, who was, moreover, in so loyal a frame of mind that he saluted a lamp lighter on a ladder, lighting up a crown, as "Your Illustrious Highness!" The Chinese—who with their lanterns and fireworks, had been among the first to open the night with joyful demonstrations of loyalty—contributed very much to the enlivenment of the scene by the sale of an admirable sort of cracker, peculiar to their pyrotechnic art, which has precisely the effect of a volley of musketry, and yet is quite harmless. These "enlivenors" were carried about the streets by various individuals, and exploded, at intervals, behind the most crowded masses of pedestrians, who all moved on very much faster when they heard this seemingly terrible fusilade in their rear.

Truly, something of the above kind was rather needed as an additional stimulant, for amidst all the good order and sobriety, there was a certain Anglo-Saxon gravity and weight, notwithstanding the brilliancy of the scene. All the paintings, emblems, and devices showed that loyalty was regarded as rather a serious business—at any rate, not to be trifled with. Therefore we had no wit or humour, in fact, no "fun" in the minds of any of the illuminati. Some things, however, *were* laughed at, for all that, though the cause of this was far from having been intended.

It seems that the plumbers and gasfitters in perforating the piping for the various designs adopted the rapid method of filing instead of drilling the apertures. A long notch was thus made instead of a round hole, and these notches being also placed rather too far apart, when a gust of wind blew out a few yards of the gas flames, they very often could not re-ignite. The consequence was that some of the largest, most elaborate, and costly designs, were spoiled by being only partially illuminated. This caused much vexation and regret; but there were cases in which the misfortune was irresistibly ludicrous. At a certain horse bazaar, a large wooden horse stood over the gateway, as a sign. This was illuminated by lamps. But underneath, at some distance, hung a bull, whose entire outline was formed of gas-piping. The words "God bless 'em" between, were, of course, *intended* for the Royal Pair,—that is, the Prince of Wales and his Bride. But the bull of gas was destined to furnish fitful coruscations of merriment; for when a gust of wind passed over him, he suddenly went through a variety of Ovidian metamorphoses. Now he had only three fiery legs—now he had only one; then his fire nose vanished up to his ears, then his nose rushed out in fire, and one eye was extinguished! Suddenly he lost his tail; then it shone forth, but with the loss of one horn and both his hind legs! In most other instances, however, when the gas was blown out it had to be relighted, by means of ladders and scaffolding, or the design remained imperfect.

The showers that had fallen all the morning had also contributed to the discomfiture of several of the large transparencies. In one of these the figures and faces of the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Denmark looked as if a wet mop had been rubbed down the painting, so that, as they stood at the wedding altar, their cheeks seemed streaming with tears, and not tears of the purest water either. The Royal Niobe had also completely lost the sight of one eye. In another transparency, where his Royal Highness had been attired in a dark blue frock coat, the rain had made the blue so pale and stained, that the frock looked like a butcher boy's. Some amusement was also derived from a fishmonger's exhibition of a fish, in gas, with "Ich dien" as a motto; and a bootmaker's display of two fiery boots, with "God bless 'em" underneath—no sort of irreverent humour being contemplated, and everybody being, of course, supposed to know for whom the blessing was invoked—as, no doubt, we all did—but still it looked very ludicrous just under the boots. In the representation of the Prince of Wales' plumes the artist in gas-piping was, here and there, amusingly ungraceful, so that the intended plumes had far more the appearance of three large waddies, set on end.

Perhaps the most beautiful—even where so many must be pronounced beautiful—among the designs and the styles of illumination, were the Parliament Houses, the Treasury, the Railway Offices, and the Terminus in Spencer-street—several of the Banks, the Gas Company's offices, Stephens' (bookseller), Brown and Stewarts'—the Town Hall, which was magnificent—Throckmorton and Lord's (an American firm) the Albion Hotel, and the Australia Felix Hotel, and adjoining houses, all of which were hung with double rows of large Chinese lanterns of different colours, which emitted a lovely gleam, presenting a pleasing contrast to the glitter and glare of jets of gas on all sides. As an individual opinion on a matter of taste, this last-mentioned illumination, and that of the cathedral of St. Francis, with its brilliant cross and stained glass windows (lighted from within), were the most beautiful of the whole, with the exception of a large painting on glass at the Post-office, lighted from behind by enclosed and invisible lamps, and presenting what seemed to be an immense medallion in precious metal, displaying full length portraits of the Prince and Princess at the altar, the material on which the design was painted giving it the exquisite appearance of transparent gold. The elegant and artistic effect of this was heightened by the black shadows of a row of shutters of certain shops opposite, whose economic Hebrew owners were the only exceptions to the illuminating spirit manifested in Melbourne on this joyful occasion.

THE GALES OF FEBRUARY, 1863.

The months of January, February, and March of the present year, have been marked by perhaps more than ordinary atmospheric disturbances, which have resulted in the destruction of several human lives and the loss of much property. The tempestuous character of February in particular, was very remarkable along the whole extent of our coast. Apart from the severe character of the weather in February, no one can read attentively the accounts of it in the daily papers, without remarking also its gradual march over the area of the colonies. First of all we read of terrific storms and floods in the Wide Bay district, in the northern colony of Queensland; second in point of time, we are apprised of "Tremendous Floods in the Condamine;" third, of "Great Floods in the Clarence and Mackay;" fourth, of floods in the Hunter and Hawkesbury; fifth, of heavy rains and floods in the Braidwood district; and, last, of heavy weather in Bass' Straits. The succession of these phenomena is at least remarkable, but when we bring together the various newspaper accounts, and the meteorological observations of different degrees of accuracy, we shall be struck with the fact that all the gales, heavy rains, and floods are parts of one grand phenomenon progressing from north to south, and not the results of mere disconnected local atmospheric influences. Having, at the expense of some trouble, accumulated much information from widely-scattered sources, respecting the gales in question, I am inclined to think that they constitute a progressive cyclone of immense extent. It is well known that in the Atlantic, along the eastern coast of North America, there exist, distinct in degree though not in kind, from the ordinary hurricanes of the tropics, revolving winds blowing over a vast area, and rising in force in some parts of their circuits only to an ordinary gale. Such, also, are the cyclones or revolving eddies, which occasionally sweep over the British Isles during the months of October and November. Winds of the same character doubtless exist in the extra-tropical regions of the Southern Hemisphere. Mr. Piddington, in his second edition of the Sailors' Horn Book, page 124, says, respecting the strong north-easterly, easterly, and south-easterly gales which often detain ships off the Cape of Good Hope, bound to India and Australia, that they are probably the southern quadrants of great cyclones passing to the eastward; and his opinion is confirmed by the observations of Captain Erskine, of H.M.S. Havannah. It is probable that revolving winds of vast extent occasionally sweep over the continent of New Holland, but hitherto sufficient means have not been available to enable us to trace out their progress. The object of this paper is to show that the February gales probably belong to this type of winds. The data I have collected for this purpose are from two sources. The more scientific data are those obtained from the established meteorological observations; the less scientific information, though of great importance, is that derived from the daily papers. It appears from what has been recorded that the early part of the month was marked throughout the colonies by fine weather and variable winds, chiefly from the south-east quarter. The first indication of really tempestuous weather that I can find is contained in a paragraph of the *Empire* of February 24th. During the early part of the month the ketch Ben Bolt is stated to have experienced light south-easterly weather till the 10th, when she encountered a gale and heavy sea off Port Bowen, *the wind veering round all points of the compass*. From the imperfect newspaper account it appears the heaviest weather was experienced on the 11th from the east. The strength of the gale was sustained till midnight of the 12th, when the wind moderated, blowing fresh from the north-west. During the gale the heavy sea several times made a clean breach over the ketch, which was momentarily expected to go down. At daybreak on the 13th the ketch was off Cape Manifold. The position of the vessel at the time she became involved in the gale was probably about longitude 152° E., latitude 22½° S. Early on the morning of the 13th the Woodlark encountered the same gale off Breaksea Spit. As the account of the storm experienced by the Woodlark is somewhat more explicit than most accounts of the kind to be found in the columns of a daily paper, I will give it *verbatim* from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of March 11th. It is copied into that paper from the *Rockhampton Bulletin* of March 5th.

"The Woodlark left Sydney on the evening of the 8th February, with a light south-east wind and fine weather, which lasted until her arrival off Breaksea Spit, at 6 a.m. on the 13th, when the weather became thick, and she encountered a furious gale, accompanied by torrents of rain. The gale soon increased to a perfect hurricane, the heaviest ever experienced on the coast, according to the statement of the captain, who has, we believe, now been upwards of eleven years trading between the Australian ports. During the hurricane the schooner lost her foretopsail, maintopsail, maintrysail, foretopmast-staysail, and as fast as any fresh canvas was set it was almost immediately blown out of the bolt-ropes. During the height of the gale the wind varied from S.E. to E.N.E. (six points). At 5 o'clock the following day the wind hauled to the north, but still blew with considerable violence, compelling the captain to wear ship, and stand out to sea under reefed mainsail and foresail, the only sails left in the vessel. It is worthy of remark, however, that during the whole of the gale the schooner (which is of Aberdeen build, date 1854) never shipped a sea or sustained any damage, beyond what has been mentioned with respect to her sails. The day following the wind moderated considerably, and tolerably calm weather was experienced during the five succeeding days, the wind during that time being W. to N.N.W. On the 22nd February the wind hauled round to S.S.W. On the 24th, at daybreak, she made the land (the first since her departure) off Port Curtis." * *

The schooner Buonaparte was dismasted in the same gale, on the 13th, when about sixty miles north of Breaksea Spit. This well-known nautical danger is, according to the Australian Nautical Almanac, in longitude 153° 14 E., latitude 24° 24 S. Now it appears highly probable that the wind phenomena experienced by the Ben Bolt and the Woodlark belonged to a storm of the revolving type, the latter vessel being involved in its left hand semicircle, the centre of the stormy gyration moving towards the land in a south-westerly direction. I was much pleased to find in the *Herald* of the same date (11th March) a brief account of an attempted rescue of the Government ketch Satellite, which had been driven ashore off Sea Hill, near Port Curtis, during the gales of the 13th, which account confirms the opinion that the winds experienced by the Woodlark were of the rotatory character. The wind at the time of the attempted rescue on the 13th was blowing from the south, gradually veering to S.W. and W.N.W., or in a direction opposed to that observed on board the Woodlark, then about 120 miles south-east of Sea Hill. I have received through the kindness of Mr. Barton, of Brisbane, a valuable set of observations, made at Rockhampton, from the 10th to the 20th February. The barometer at that station was steady throughout the 10th, with breezes from E. to S.S.E. On the 11th, at 9 a.m., it stood at 29·78, as reduced to sea-level. From this time it fell under the influence of S.E., S.S.E., and S.S.W. winds till 3 p.m. on the 13th, when it stood at 28.95. The wind gradually increased in force till 9 p.m. of the 13th, being then strong from W.N.W., its veering being opposed to that observed on board the Woodlark. From 3 p.m. on the 13th the barometer gradually rose till 9 a.m on the 15th, when it again fell considerably under the influence, apparently, of an interfering cyclone or eddy from the north. It appears then that on the 13th there was a circulation of the atmosphere around a point or centre a little north-west of Breaksea Spit, and that this centre was moving gradually in a south-westerly direction, encountering the coast probably about midway between Breaksea Spit and Port Curtis. This revolving gale was most probably generated within or on the borders of the tropical region between the parallel winds blowing from the south-east and north-west. The *Maryborough Chronicle*, of February 19th, mentions that in the early part of the preceding week strong south-easterly winds prevailed, bringing with them a copious supply of rain. On Thursday night, the 12th, the wind is said to have increased to such a degree that numbers of trees were uprooted, and the dwellings of many persons placed in the greatest jeopardy. The weather continued equally tempestuous throughout the 13th, the rain descending in torrents during the violent squalls which followed each other in quick succession, so that nearly every habitation was flooded to a greater or less extent. Towards evening of the 13th the weather moderated a little, but at night the wind shifted towards north-east, and again rose almost to hurricane pitch, the rain being no less heavy than on the preceding night. Violent squalls were also experienced at intervals on the 14th and 15th. As it is stated that the squalls on the latter date were accompanied by thunder, it is probable that the wind had at this time shifted towards the west. Several nautical men are said to have expressed their opinion that the gales of the 13th and 14th were the most fearful ever experienced on the coast. The *Toowoomba Chronicle* records that on the night of the 13th the country about Brisbane was visited with one of the most violent storms of wind and rain ever encountered in Queensland. The night was similar to that on which the Dunbar was wrecked at Sydney Heads. The rain continued to fall freely on the nights of the 14th and 15th, and the greater portion of the lowlands between Laidley and Ipswich became one sea of water. On the 17th and 18th the weather is stated to have been dry and tolerably warm, and the wind rather high. As the changes of the wind are not given, we may suppose that from their dryness the westerly currents had set in. I now come to data of a more scientific character. The most northerly set of observations, next to those at Rockhampton, are those furnished to me by the courtesy of Mr. Barton, of Brisbane. The observations at Brisbane are made three times a-day simultaneously with those made at the Sydney Observatory. The barometer at that station at 9 p.m. on the 10th stood at 30·08 as reduced to sea-level, with the wind light from south-east. It is probable that at this time Brisbane was involved in the extreme margin of the immense revolving wind which was being experienced by the Ben Bolt about 330 miles to the north ward, and which afterwards manifested itself so severely on the immediate coast and some places more inland. The barometer continued to fall under the influence of south-easterly breezes till 9 p.m. on the 13th, the wind then being E.S.E., and at its maximum strength. The force of the wind at this, one of the regular hours of observation, was equal to four of the scale of forces adopted at the New South Wales observatories, and therefore does not vie in violence with the winds mentioned in the extract from the *Toowoomba Chronicle*. In the printed quarterly abstract of results for Brisbane, I find, however, that the 13th and 14th February were characterised by strong winds from the eastward, with heavy squalls at night. The barometer at 9 p.m. on the 13th, stood at 29·62, exhibiting a fall of nearly half an inch in three days. This fall, although considerable, is not near so great as that observed at Rockhampton, to which place the centre of the revolving wind more nearly approached. I have from the observations on each day, from the 10th to the 21st, projected the barometric curve, extending along a line passing through the meteorological stations at Brisbane, Armidale, Bathurst, Albury, and Cape Otway. This line lies in a direction N.N.E and S.S.W., and comprises twelve degrees of latitude; it is divided into nearly equal parts by the stations just mentioned. In laying down the curves of pressure the barometric heights have been approximately corrected for height above sea level. A simple inspection of this diagram shows at once the gradual diminution of pressure at Brisbane and Armidale, from the 10th to the 14th, while the barometers at the southern stations remained steady and nearly equally high. At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, the barometer at Brisbane had risen 0.04 of an inch, the wind being moderate from the north-east. Two hours earlier the Woodlark has been shown to have experienced a violent north wind, veering to the westward; at Rockhampton the wind was W.N.W., while at Sea Hill, near Port Curtis, the wind *about* the same time was observed to be south, veering to S.W. and W.N.W. Here again we see the probability that the winds experienced at almost simultaneously were parts of one wind circulating round a point near the intersection of the meridian of 150° East, with the parallel of 25° S., and that point itself moving in a south-westerly direction. The centre of the barometric depression appears from the observations to have passed nearest to Brisbane sometime between 3 p.m of the 13th, and 9 a.m. of the 14th. It is to be regretted that the barometer and wind observations at this stage of the gales were confined to so few points, so that the exact course pursued by the vast atmospheric eddy is involved in some obscurity. That its course lay south, after it encountered the land near Port Curtis, seems pretty clear from the recorded state of the weather and the successive veerings of the wind along the coast. The curves before referred to, show very beautifully the gradual progression of the barometric depression southwards synchronous with the successive changes of the wind and weather. The barometer at Brisbane continued to rise till the morning of the 16th, being 29·82 at 9 o'clock, with the wind light from N.N.E. The rainfall at Brisbane during the month of February was great. A note accompanying the observations states that 15·14 inches fell in sixteen days. The next station to Brisbane is Armidale, longitude 151° 46 E.; latitude 30° 34 S., but the observations are only taken at 9 a.m., as indeed is the case at all the other stations in New South Wales, except Sydney and Windsor. At Armidale, moderate easterly winds prevailed from the 10th to the 16th, when they changed to the N.W, blowing strong from that quarter on the morning of the 17th, and afterwards decreasing in force, being W.N.W on the 19th, W.S.W. on the 20th, and back to N.N.W. on the 21st. The lowest reading of the barometer occurred at 9 a.m., on the 17th, being 29·50, as reduced to sea level. The pressure had diminished from 30·09 on the 11th, and from the 17th increased to 29·86 on the 20th. 3·7 inches of rain fell during the forty-eight hours ended 9 a.m. on the 16th. The next station we come to is Newcastle, longitude 151° 43 E, latitude 32° 56 S. The changes of the wind as observed at 9 a.m., at this station, were not so regular. On the whole, however, the winds seemed to have prevailed from the eastward till the 17th, being then north, and strong from the N.W. on the 18th. The barometer gradually fell from 30·15 on the 11th to 29·42 on the 17th, and rose to 29.84 on the 20th. I may observe, that the remarks on the weather, at the different telegraph stations, are confined merely to the one hour of observation: it would be an improvement on the information recorded at these places if any remarkable changes of wind and weather during the day were also noted. 2.63 inches of rain fell at Newcastle on the 16th. The Newcastle correspondent of the *Herald* states that since the 13th that part of the coast had been visited with a succession of gales from E.N.E., accompanied by heavy rain. The greatest fall occurred on the evening of the 15th; it continued to rain heavily throughout the night and nearly all the 16th. A heavy sea had set in on the 14th, and on the 16th it broke right across the harbour. On the morning of the 17th the river had risen to an extraordinary height, and the water running into the sea discoloured it for miles. Many of the islands on the Lower Hunter were flooded. The river was considerably higher at Newcastle than at Morpeth, and, it is asserted, higher by nine inches than the great flood of 1857. The veerings of the wind are not given in the narrative, but it is stated that on the morning of the 17th it was light from the west. The same paper describes the wind at Scone, 90 miles north-west of Newcastle, as N.N.E. on the 17th, the hour not given, the thermometer at the same time being 76 degrees. Five hours later the temperature rose to 81 degrees, the wind having shifted to W. by N., and the sky clearing. The neighbouring creeks were reported to be flooded. A hot wind prevailed during the night of the 18th, it had backed to N. on the 19th, the thermometer having risen to 88 degrees. Our data for the 16th and 16th are very scanty. The few recorded wind observations for those dates, when represented on a wind chart, present some anomalies which require explanation. For instance, the wind at Newcastle at 9 a.m. on the 16th is stated to have been south, and at Deniliquin, N.W., whereas the directions to accord with the cyclonic hypothesis should be respectively N.E. and S.E. These anomalies can scarcely be regarded as conclusive against the hypothesis, for any one who is at all familiar with wind phenomena knows how much the true directions of winds are affected by the geographical features of the country over which they pass. Simple as the determination of the direction of the wind by a vane might appear to many persons, there is no class of meteorological observations more unsatisfactory in practice. In addition to the observation of the surface currents at the different stations it would be advisable to note also the direction pursued by the different strata of clouds. The vast atmospheric circulation having, on the 17th, reached that part of the colony where the points of observation are more numerous we have better evidence of its existence. In the following table is given the atmospheric pressure for 9 a.m. on the 17th, at all those stations from which barometric observations have been obtained.

Rockhampton	29·53	Goulburn	29·26
Brisbane	29·71	Adelaide	29·81
Armidale	29·50	Deniliquin	29·51
Newcastle	29·42	Albury	29·29
Bathurst	29·54	Cooma	29·44
Windsor	29·35	Cape Otway	29·82
Sydney	29·35		

It will be seen, at a glance, that an area of considerably diminished pressure existed in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, and around this space it is probable, from the recorded observations, that the wind was blowing with various degrees of force. At Armidale we have the wind strong from north-west, at Newcastle light from north, Bathurst light from west, Mudgee from south-west, Windsor light from north north-east, Sydney moderate from north, Goulburn very light, from north north-east; Deniliquin, moderate, from south-east; Albury, very light, from north-west; Cooma, very light, from south-east. At Cape Otway the wind had been strong all day from east; and at Adelaide, in the extreme limit of the vast gyrating eddy, the wind, according to Mr. Todd's observations, was light from south south-east. The R. M. steamship Northam, on her passage from Melbourne to Sydney, seems about this time to have encountered the easterly gale off Cape Howe. The wind at Braidwood at mid-day on the 17th, was from the south-east, accompanied with heavy rain, the rainfall then, to use the language of the *Braidwood Dispatch*, from whose columns the account was copied into the *Empire*, reached its culminating point. A heavy gale was reported by the *Herald* to be blowing on the coast during the 15th and 16th, attended with violent squalls of rain. On the afternoon of the latter date the wind veered towards the north, when the rain set in steadily and very heavily. A heavy sea was also rolling in along the coast. On the north-east side of the large area of barometric depression which existed on the 17th, in the neighbourhood of Goulburn, the wind at Sydney was *north* veering *westward*, while at Cape Otway it continued strong all day from the *east*. At the former place on the following day it had veered to the west, being moderate from that quarter. At Windsor, Bathurst, and some other places on the northern side of the area of least pressure, we find strong *north-west* and *west* winds blowing, while at Cape Otway, according to a very valuable series of observations communicated to me by Mr. Payten, the strong *easterly* wind of the 17th had increased to a *south-easterly* gale, with heavy storms of rain. The wind at Cape Otway continued to back throughout the 18th and 19th, being strong from the *south* at six p.m. on the 18th, fresh from *south-west* at six a.m. on 19th, and strong from *west-south-west* at noon on the same day. The barometer at this station stood lowest between noon and six p.m. of the 16th. The least pressure occurred at Windsor, at 4h. 10m. a.m. on the 17th, being 29·31 reduced to sea level, and at the Melbourne Observatory at three o'clock the same morning, being 29·60. The wind at Melbourne, from the 15th to the 19th, was between south-west and south-east, with heavy squalls on the 18th and 19th. The *direct* veering of the wind at Sydney on the 17th and 18th, considered in connexion with its *retrograde* veering or *backing* at Cape Otway, affords a strong confirmation of the opinion that a real circulation of the atmosphere was going on round a point, advancing in a south-easterly direction between those stations. Further it would be impossible to trace the phenomenon, owing to the want of sufficient data. The barque Rebecca was wrecked on the south-west end of Clarke's Island during the gale of the 17th. The Alice Cameron, which left Auckland on the 11th February, and arrived in Sydney on the 20th, appears to have escaped the bad weather, having profited by fresh easterly breezes on the 16th and 17th, and experienced moderate west and south-west winds during the remainder of the passage. On considering the various accounts of the stormy weather we are struck with the slight effects of the easterly winds at any great distance inland. Although heavy gale was blowing at the South Head on the 16th, its effects appear to have been little felt at the Sydney Observatory; the easterly winds, according to the Observations, were only moderate. Again, the force of the wind was no greater at Windsor, though the upper easterly currents were very strong as shown by the rapidity with which the lower clouds were driven up from the sea. On the contrary, the strong westerly winds were more felt at the inland stations than on the coast. It appears probable that about this time two parallel but oppositely directed aerial currents existed over a considerable portion of the southern hemisphere, and that they were gradually shifting with a lateral motion towards the south. At Swan River, Western Australia, strong easterly winds prevailed, followed by winds from the opposite quarter. At New Zealand north-easterly gales were followed by south-westerly ones. Several cyclones of considerable intensity were obviously generated between these opposing currents during the months of February and March. The strong winds experienced by the Claude Hamilton on March 6th, during the passage from Auckland to Sydney, doubtless belonged to a storm of that description. At noon the wind is described to have blown strong from N.E., veering to N.W. and W.S.W. with a high confused sea and torrents of rain. The gale experienced by the Urara and the Williams on the 20th March, off Point Danger, was probably one of the rotatory type. The barometer at midnight, on board the former vessel, being 28·90, while on board the latter it fell from 30·60 to 28·70, or nearly two inches during the night, the gale increasing up to that time, with a high confused sea. It is remarkable that on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of February, a very severe hurricane occurred at the islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, doing extensive damage to the shipping and crops.

In concluding this paper I may state, that the satisfactory investigation of the wind phenomena of this portion of the globe requires data of a more complete character than can be obtained under present circumstances. The points of observation are so few, especially in the northern portion of the colony, and in Queensland. It is matter for regret that the cause of meteorology is not more generally taken up by private observers, more especially that the instruments requisite for its pursuit are not of a very expensive character. Until the science becomes an object of interest among amateurs, we cannot expect any great improvement in our knowledge of the laws which govern the atmospheric phenomena of this quarter of the globe. There is another great want which I may advert to before closing this paper. In my endeavours to procure data for the investigation of the February gales, I had hoped to obtain extracts from the logs of those vessels which had encountered them, but was disappointed. No provision is made by the Government for the collection of such valuable data. I need scarcely add, that our Observatory would form not only an admirable but the proper point for their collection. There are many intelligent masters of vessels who, I feel sure, would be glad to co-operate in this great work if only they received the necessary encouragement.

JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.

Windsor, June 8th.

HOMICIDAL MANIA AND MORAL INSANITY.

(*From the Saturday Review, March* 21.)

A few more such assizes as the present, and we shall have heard the last of the doctrine of homicidal mania. Three cases of murder have recently been tried, in which the circumstances, the defence, and the verdict are so entirely parallel, that they scarcely require separate notices. The briefest summary of the facts will suffice. At Dorchester, a farmer named Fooks was tried for the murder of his neighbour and cousin, another farmer of the name of Stone. Fooks is forty-nine years of age, and had long been on bad terms with Stone, who, he believed, had done him some injury, and in consequence, he entertained a deadly animosity against his neighbour. It was proved that Fooks had said that he would not mind shooting Stone any more than he would a dog or a cat; and on the 29th of August last he was as good as his word. Poor Stone was coming quietly up the village street; Fooks ran for a gun, which he kept ready loaded, and shot Stone dead, and then attempted suicide. On the trial the facts were not disputed; but the counsel for the defence set up the plea of insanity, quoted the well-worn cases of Hatfield and Macnaghten, and called four medical witnesses to prove the irresponsible nature of the act of murder. Dr. Smith, of Weymouth, the prisoner's regular attendant, did not utter the word insanity. He considered the case one of indigestion, and treated it as such—told the prisoner how wrong his conduct was, and why it was wrong. The two medical men attached to the gaol in which the prisoner had been confined for six months, "saw no indications of insanity in him." Dr. Harington Tuke, however, was brought down from London the day before the trial to examine the prisoner; and though Fooks' conduct during the trial was rational enough, yet the expert came to the conclusion—which we can only trust ourselves to give in his own jargon—that "there was no doubt that the prisoner is at this moment of unsound mind, and has homicidal and suicidal tendencies, which will come on at any time. This form of malady renders nugatory any effort of self-control. The will suffers in such cases, and I do not believe he is responsible for his actions." Upon being more closely pressed on cross-examination, and after very solemn questions by the Acting Judge, Serjeant Shee, Dr. Tuke further delivered himself of the medical doctrine of uncontrollable impulse:—"I believe in an irresistible tendency to kill, founded on a disease of the brain. A man being mad may have a tendency to steal. I do not believe in kleptomania pure and simple. Although the prisoner has for the last three years had the constant use of firearms, and never attempted homicide before, still I think his was a case of ordinary mania, with only an occasional tendency. I think that when the prisoner raised the gun he knew that it would kill Stone, but he had not the power to restrain his will. Whether, when he fired the gun, he knew that it was wrong to fire it I have the greatest difficulty in answering; he knows now that it was wrong; but I believe that he was under an uncontrollable impulse." Dr. Tuke's doctrine was either above or below the jury, who found the prisoner guilty, and he now lies under sentence of death.

The second case was that of Preedy, the convict in Portland prison, who stabbed a warder, apparently without provocation, as he himself stated he was determined to kill the first warder that came. After being committed to Dorchester gaol, the prisoner began to be very refractory, destroyed his clothes, and acted madman at least as well as Edgar in "King Lear," especially by preferring nakedness to the habiliments of ordinary people. But his violence was intermittent. He took also to good behaviour, sentimentalism, and sparrow-taming, and the interesting murderer shed as many tears as Lesbia on the death of one of his pet birds. On being brought into court for trial, he broke out into a fit of simulated mania, and it required six or eight strong men, to say nothing of heavy irons and manacles, to keep him quiet in the dock during the trial. In this case, the plea of homicidal mania and uncontrollable impulse was set up, and an old accident which occurred to the prisoner when he was four years old was appealed to by his family as a proof that the latent effects of concussion of the brain had, after sixteen years' sleep, been developed into "mania and homicidal tendencies." No less than three surgeons deposed to their belief that Preedy's madness was only simulated, and that he knew perfectly well what he was about, not only then, but throughout his imprisonment. In a word, his surgeons, being only blessed with common sense, and not being experts and "mad doctors" from London, "had not seen instances of latent insanity," did not believe in homicidal mania, but had a very firm conviction that the prisoner was a murderer, and a sane one, and a mere actor in his pretended maniacal attacks. He, too, was convicted, and is left for execution.

The third case is, if possible, still more remarkable. It is that of a youth named Burton, who was tried at Maidstone on Wednesday, for the murder of a boy named Houghton, at Gillingham, near Chatham. From the evidence for the prosecution, it appears that the prisoner admitted on his apprehension that he had made up his mind to murder somebody, in order that he might be hanged for it, that he had no particular animosity against his victim, and that the poor child was selected almost accidentally for murder. The defence, of course, was based upon this declaration; and in the course of it both the counsel and witnesses elaborated the doctrine of homicidal mania to an extent far exceeding even the portentous breadth which the theory of uncontrollable impulse assumed under Dr. Tuke. The prisoner, argued Mr. Ribton, might know the nature of the act he was committing, might know that it was wrong, but, "as the nature of man consists of various faculties and elements, some moral and some mental," "there is," according to Dr. Taylor, "such a thing as insanity of the moral feelings; and it is not enough for a man to know that his act is wrong, but if it appears that he has not the full control over the faculties of the will, he is irresponsible." This portentous doctrine was endorsed by a surgeon at Chatham, whose name we do not find in the *Times*, but whose evidence is so singular that we prefer giving it in his own very remarkable and very ridiculous words, especially as he declares it as the opinion of all eminent medical writers:—"I believe the prisoner is labouring under what in the profession would be considered as moral insanity—that is, he knows perfectly well what he is doing, but has no control over himself. The moral feelings may be diseased, while the intellectual faculties are sound. This I should say as a matter of science."

Upon being somewhat indignantly reminded by the Judge that it required no science to know that there may be a disease of the moral feelings while a man is in perfect possession of his senses—that is to say, that a man may be a very great scoundrel and yet no fool—the learned clerk of Chatham was further examined on a very nice point on which he propounded the doctrine that moral disease might exist apart from depravity. That is to say, in the language of common men, it is possible to commit every sin forbidden in the Ten Commandments, and yet to be no moral agent:—"In such a case there must be some derangement of the brain. . . . . He believed the prisoner knew what he was doing; but that an impulse came upon him which he could not control. Dr. Winslow had stated that no man could commit suicide in a state of sanity; the prisoner had no proper control over his actions, though he had a knowledge of right and wrong." Another medical gentleman, who very glibly and volubly stated that "he had no doubt that a person who committed a murder with the desire to be hanged was under the influence of a delusion," was suddenly brought up in the midst of his disquisitions by a simple question put by Judge Wightman as to the nature of this delusion. At length, to use an obstetric metaphor, which is not inconsistent with this gentleman's phraseology, he delivered himself of this sage observation:—"He could hardly define it, but he should surpose there must be wrong conceptions."

To Justice Wightman society is under a deep debt of gratitude for the indignant scorn with which he brushed away the medical fallacies on this doctrine of homicidal mania, and hinted that it was only playing the fool to use the word "moral" in this ambiguous sense. We trust that his language will not be lost on the medical profession generally; for it ought to be known that there is a direct conflict between the medical and legal mind on the subject. The rule of law under which the plea of insanity can be sustained in cases of murder has been laid down by the Judges of England in Macnaghten's case, after certain questions formally put to them by the House of Lords. But, as Mr. Ribton remarked on this trial, "The medical profession did not assent to the doctrine laid down by the Judges." What that doctrine was, we may state in Justice Wightman's words:—"There must be such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as that the person did not know the nature and quality of the act he committed, or did not know whether it was right or wrong." On the other hand, the medical view is, "that it is not enough that the criminal knew the act to be wrong; it must appear that he had the full control over the functions of the will." This doctrine of moral insanity—viz., that a man who is perfectly aware of the nature of his acts, and who kills another under an uncontrollable impulse, is, nevertheless, irresponsible for his acts—appears to Justice Wightman, as we trust it will (though, as it is a matter of right feeling and sense, it will perhaps not) appear to Sir George Grey, "to be a most dangerous doct

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Tiger, schooner, 76 tons, Captain Hamilton, from Melbourne, in ballast. J. Sheobert, agent.

Ellen, schooner, 34 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twof 14 Bay 6th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Griswood, Miss Falkner, Mr. Taylor, Mr Tyler. Captain, agent.

Gala, ship, 851 tons, Captain T. Fisher, from London 5th March. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Greyhound, brig, 230 tons, Captain Putt, from Melbourne 3rd instant. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Ferree, barque, 300 tons, Captain Wrangles, from Adelaide 2nd instant. Captain, agent.

Mary and Edith, barque, 356 tons, Captain Hayden, from Otago 19th ultimo, in ballast. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Empress Eugenie, ship, 875 tons, Captain Eck, from Liverpool 5th March. Passengers—Messrs. Morey, Hunt, Cooley, and 21 in the steerage. Caird, Paterson, and Co., agents.

City of Bristol, ship, 557 tons, Captain Burrows, from the Downs 24th February. Saunders and Co., agents.

Orso, ship, 730 tons, Captain Jones, from Batavia. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

Kate, barque, 341 tons, Captain Sherlock, from Auckland 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Webb and 4 children, Messrs Hay, Donaghan, Standfield, Smith, and Jones. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 230 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River, Ulladulla, and Wollongong. Passengers—Misses Cowper, M'Donald, and Kain, Messrs. Gobolle, Minter, Hitchins, Goeche, Richardson, Watson, Davis, and 30 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Star of Peace, for shanghai; Spray, for Melbourne, via Belambi; Australind, for California, via Newcastle; Susannah Booth, for Otago; Clara Sayers, for Mauritius.

CLEARANCES.—JUNE 10.

Clara Sayers, barque, 194 tons, Captain Bremner, for Mauritius. Passengers—Mrs. Bremner, family, and servant.

Susannah Booth, schooner, 111 tons, Captain Clulow, for Otago. Passengers—Messrs. Power, Quinlan, Connery, Lubie, Greenlaw, Liardet, Mrs. Davet and 2 children, and 3 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JUNE 10.

Sarah Ann, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 87 bales hay, 126 bags maize, 51 bags bones, 204 hides, 14 pigs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JUNE 10.

Sarah Ann, for Brisbane Water; Summer Cloud, Lavina, Lurline, for Newcastle; William and Mary for Cape Hawke; George, for Bulli; Morning Star, for Macleay River; Maid of the Lake, for Lake Macquarie; Star of Peace, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

Mary and Edith, from Otago: 25 cases sauces, 13 nests pails, 10 packages, Towns and Co.

Kate, from Auckland: 29 cases matches, J. Watson; 30 casks oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 13 bales wool, 5 bales skins, Gilfillan and Co.; 5 packages metal, 3 casks oil, J. Harrison; 206 bags 10 packages gum, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 125 bales wool, 107 pieces timber, 18 spars, 32 bundles sacks, 24 cases gum, Order.

Camden, from Launceston: 156 bags oats, 25 cases jam, 50 cases fruit, W. M'Keown; 1673 bags potatoes, 33 bags oatmeal, Molison and Black; 1 package, Rev. J. Watkin; 13 bags oatmeal, 2 packages Laidley, Ireland, and Co.; 1561 bags oats, Barker and Co.; 2 packages, Manning; 2 packages, J. Wells; 1 case, F. Buttry; and sundry packages, Order.

Greyhound, from Melbourne: 4000 bags sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

Forres, from Adelaide: 186 bales hay, 500 bags flour, H. H. Beauchamp; 355 hides, Molison and Black; 20 bales hay, 400 bags flour, 95 packages, Order.

Empress Eugenie, from Liverpool: 26 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 107 packages, 166 coils rope, 116 furnace bars, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 1 package, H. Harpur; 10 cases, L. Montefiore; 3 packages, F. Macnab ana Co; 1 package, W. R. Riley; 75 hogsheads ale, To the and Mort; 200 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.; 8 cases, Faux and Beard; 1000 sacks salt, Tancker, Daniell, and Co.; 1 case, J. Perry; 1 case, G. King; 2 packages, W. P. Welch; 20 packages, E. Jobson; 1 package, C. Clarke; 21 cases, J. Keep; 115 cases, Joske, Brothers; 57 packages, Gibbs, Bright, and Co.; 2 cases, J. Field; 21 packages, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 11 packages, J. Taylor; 6 packages, H. Anderson; 1 package, D. Mason; 1 case, H. C. Hopkinson; 200 hogsheads 300 barrels beer, Campbell and Co.; 40 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 3 packages, How, Thomson, and Co.; 1 case, A. Gordon; 699 cases whisky, 50 cases stout, Saunders and Co.; 206 plates, 41 bars iron, 2 packages, W. N. Davidson; 1 case, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 500 cases stout, E. W. Paul and Co.; 162 cases 10 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks whisky, J. Daley and Co.; 24 cases, H. P. Welch; 23 packages pipes, 73 cases currants, 21,200 slates, 120 camp-ovens, 20 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 4 packages, D. Cohen and Co; 6 packages, Mason, Brothers; 4 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 8 packages, Campbell and Turner; 81 packages, A. Buzacott; 5 packages, E. P. Capper; 7 packages, Saunders and Co; 150 barrels beer, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 4 packages, J. Murphy; 16 packages, T. S. Glaister; 60 sacks oats, 20 tank malt, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 568 pieces pipes, J. Richardson; 3 packages, Wolfe Saher and Co.; 74 cases hams, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 89 packages, Smith, Brothers; 1 case, V. Benard; 100 hogsheads ale, 100 barrels beer, 78 pieces iron, 449 packages, Order.

Gala, from London: 86 hogsheads ale, M'Michael; 250 casks cement, 134 casks, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 200 casks 100 hogsheads beer, 82 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 90 hogsheads ale, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 15 packages, S. A. Joseph; 4 packages, J. Benson; 64 hogsheads ale, 16 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 9 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 30 casks whisky, E. Wyld; 12 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 8 packages, Rossiter and Lazarus; 100 hogsheads beer, 143 packages, Wallen, Brothers; 2 packages, R. Blair; 42 packages, Morehead; 66 packages, F. M'Nab and Co.; 4 packages, S. Symonds; 29 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 164 packages, D. Cooper and Co; 200 casks beer, 75 hogsheads, Walford and Sparks; 35 packages, J. Jacobs; 3 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 1 package, M. Alexander; 50 hogsheads, A. and E. A. Levy; 32 packages, Iredale and Co.; 1 package, H. Herring; 40 casks powder, 366 bundles iron, 197 plates, 104 packages, Ashdown and Co.; 66 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 21 packages, Josephson; 2 packages, J. H. Hudder; 100 hogsheads ale, 50 hogsheads beer, 200 quarters malt, R. and F. Tooth; 34 packages, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 29 packages, Newton, Brother, and Co.; 6 packages, Dawson and Eagar; 36 pockets hops, 60 boxes candles, 998 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 2134 bundles iron, 4888 bars, 250 hogsheads ale, 100 cases beer, 300 cases wine, 400 cases brandy, 17 kegs nails, 508 deals, 1361 packages, Order.

Kate, from Auckland: 6 casks oil, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co; 186 bales wool, 107 pieces timber, 18 spars, 23 casks lime juice, 3 bales skins, 206 bags, 24 packages gum, Order.

City of Bristol, from London: 250 casks currants, 17 bales bags, 46 packages raisins, 50 quarters malt, 40 hogsheads, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 75 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 50 packages, Saunders and Co.; 270 packages, Allan, Street and Norton; 34 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 38 packages, Phillips and Hill; 6 bales paper, J. Fairfax and Sons; 4 packages, Gilfillan and Co.; 19 packages, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 5 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 package, T. Alcock; 1 package, Sherriff and Co.; 1 package, Wright and Harrison; 1 package, T. Halcock; 5 packages, L. Sharwood and Co.; 10 packages, Greville; 2 packages, Hilston, Brothers; 2 packages, W. H. Eldred; 1 package, J. Binnie and Co.; 161 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

Susannah Booth, for Otago: 1 cask, D. Watson; 22 kegs nails, 5 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 306 boards, A. Chulow; 5 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 30 kegs nails, 1000 spokes, 68 pairs naves, 206 bags maize, 98 axle boxes, 58 bundles iron, 3 cases, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 6 packages, Kohn and Co.; 1 package, Myers and Cantor; 179 bags sugar, 64 cases, 13 quarter-casks wine, 2 packages tobacco; 75 packages tea, 12 boxes candles, 60 bags rice, 30 barrels apples, 91 packages, Frazer, and Co.; 139 bags maize, 3 cases, J. Davis; 220 bags maize, R. Instone.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane: 1 quarter-cask 3 cases wine, Brown and Co.; 4 quarter-casks brandy, S. A. Joseph; 20 cases whisky, Busr and Co.; 42 mats sugar, 2 hogsheads 2 quarter-casks brandy, Meilon and Son; 1 package tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 43 mats sugar, Frazer, Brothers, and Co.; 13 packages tea, 4 mats coffee, Fairfax and Co; 530 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 6 quarter-casks brandy, Giffard and Bros; 2 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 2 kegs, W. Renny; 1 keg, Hezlett; 35 packages, Chapman, Brothers; 40 bags flour, L. Kendall; 1 case, Palmer and Cowlishaw; 1 bale, Alderson and Sons; 2 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 6 cases, A. Crowson; 1 case, J. and S. Thompson; 13 packages, J. Keep; 12 bags maize, 10 boxes candles, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 4 bags oats, Ferris and Son; 1 bale, Rossiter and Lazarus; 1 case, Sice; 360 bags flour, W. H. Eldred; 64 cases fruit, Griffiths and Co.; 6 cases, Church, Brothers; 4 packages, L. Sharwood; 11 cases, F. Goard; 50 cases oil, Stanford; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Co.; 1 plough, 9 packages, A. S. N. Company; 8 packages, C. Bacon; 8 cases, Kohn and Co.; 1 case, Wesleyan Book Depot; 20 bags flour, 8 packages, Dunnicliff and Co.; 2 packages, E. Hughes; 5 bags onions, W. Anderson; 10 sheep, 5 boxes, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 270 bags flour, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.; 1 box, A. Fairfax and Co.; 6 kegs, Hardy; 4 casks, J. Ravenscroft; 1 piano, 1 package, A. Lenehan; 10 horses, 2 drays, R. Kimber; 3 horses, 1 dray, A. Crownson; 5 horses, 2 drays, T. Lawless; 2 horses, 1 buggy, Kent; 3 packages, Iredale and Co; 75 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 7 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 63 boxes tin, Hyam and Co.; 22 cane chairs, J. Isaacs; 6 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 120 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 1 case, F. M'Nab and Co.; 2 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 2 cases, J. and S. Thompson; 1 case, Holmes; 27 packages, A Fairfax and Co.; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, Zuccani; 1 box, Adams; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Worcester; 80 bags H. Beauchamp; 6 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 3 horses, Hoskins; 22 bundles rope, 1 case, J. Keep; 2 cases, E. Vickery; 20 bags oats, Durham and Irwin; 3 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 package, Frazer and Co.

Clara Sayers, from the Mauritius: 129 tons coal, 330 tierces beef, 160 empty hogsheads, 5 tons potatoes, 10 tons flour, 7 tons bread, 50 hams, 28 spars, 2000 sovereigns, 5 cases, E. M. Sayers.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—By the Star of Peace, this day, at 6 p.m., if in port.

FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Clara Sayers, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR WIDE BAY.—By the Williams (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Novelty, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

FOR GLADSTONE AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the James Paterson (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Urara (s.), on Saturday, 4.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, June 10: Williams (s.), 219 tons, Captain Wallace, for Wide Bay; Mary Smith, schooner, 98 tons, Captain Fitzhardinge, for Geelong.

We are informed that the A. S. N. Company intend to illuminate their steamships James Paterson and Coonambara, this evening, off the wharf, in Darling Harbour, and that at 9 p.m. a display of fireworks will be sent up.

The Custom House will be closed to-day.

In order to accommodate passengers by the City of Newcastle (s.), to the Hunter, she will be detained till midnight.

The Ellen brings up 97 chrcses, 3 casks butter, 3 casks oil.

The Mary and Edith left Otago on the 19th ultimo, and ha carried light variable weather throughout.

The Gala, Captain Fisher, left the Downs on the 5th March, and, after experiencing very heavy westerly gales in the Channel, crossed the Equator on the 30th March, passed the meridian of the Cape on the 29th April, and ran down her easting in latitude 46°, carrying a succession of variable unsettled weather. She sighted King's Island light on the 7th instant, and hove to off Wollongong on Tuesday night. No vessels have been sighted.

The Empress Eugenie left Liverpool on the 5th March, crossed the Equator on the 8th April and passed the meridian of the Cape on 2nd May. She had very bad S. E. trades and continual gales from the S.W. and S. from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Lewin, having run down her easting between the parallels of latitude 43° to 44° S., and passed Cape Otway on the 6th June; heavy westerly gales prevailed in coming down the English Channel; lost her figure-head, bowsprit, and jibs, and the vessel commenced leaking badly fore and aft, but the principal leak, which was forward, was stopped when she reached the Equator.

The brig Kate, Mills, master, left Hobart Town on Sunday, 31st May, and rounded the Pillar on the night of Monday, 1st June. Had light northerly winds until the 5th, when it blew a double reefed topsail breeze from N.N.W., which continued until the morning of the 8th, when the wind westered; on the 8th, at noon, made the land about Green Cape, when the wind increased to a gale from the S.S.W. Entered Sydney Heads, at 6 a.m. on the 9th, making the run from Green Cape to Sydney (310 miles) in twenty-two hours, with a deep-loaded ship. Spoke no vessels on the passage. No vessels loading in Hobart Town for Sydney.

The Britain's Queen, schooner, returned to port yesterday; she sailed on the 8th instant, bound for Melbourne, and put back through stress of weather.

The City of Newcastle will not leave the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf until twelve midnight this night, to give an opportunity to passengers to the Hunter to witness the illuminations.

The City of Bristol left the Downs on the 24th February, and had very heavy weather down the Channel. No vessels have been spoken on the passage connected with the colony.

The Orso, from Batavia, arrived yesterday, but being compelled to anchor in Spring Cove, owing to the heavy sea, we did not obtain her correct manifest; her cargo consists of sugar, for the Colonial Sugar Company.

The pilot schooner Sea Witch was not in sight yesterday, having been blown to the northward

The cargo of the Hunter (s.), from Clyde River, Ulladulla, and Wollongong, consists of 70 bags wheat, 6 bags oysters, 4 cases eggs, 140 kegs butter, 4 coops poultry, 30 bags pollard, 30 pigs, 6 calves, and 2 horses.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.—County of Lanark, from Glasgow; Adam Sedgwick, from Calcutta; Helen Ann, Dove, from Circular Head; Kathleen, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Western, for Portland; Anglesea, for London.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

June 10.—Star of Australia (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Queensland (s.), for Northern ports; Flying Cloud, for London.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JUNE 10, 9 A.M.

Brisbane	...	S.W.	Fine.	Bar. 30·071.	Ther. 56·4
Tenterfield	...	W.	Frosty.		
Armidale	...	W.	Raining.	Bar. 26·642.	Ther. 53·
Tamworth	...	E.S.E.	Cloudy and showery.		
Murrurundi	...	N.E.	Raining.		
Newcastle	...	S.E.	Cloudy.	Bar. 30·269.	Ther. 60.
Grafton	...	E.	Fine.		
Mudgee	...	E.S.E.	Cloudy.		
Bathurst	...	S.	Cloudy.	Bar. 28·236.	Ther. 55·
Forbes	...	E.	Fine.		
Young	...	N.E.	Very fine.		
Goulburn	...	N.E.	Cloudy.		
Yass	...	N.N.W.	Fine and wintry.		
Gundagai	...	N.E.	Fine.		
Wagga Wagga		Calm.	Fine.		
Deniliquin	...	E.	Light, cloudy.	Bar. 29·906.	Ther. 50·
Kiandra	...	N.W.	Cold.		
Albury	...	Calm.	Very fine.	Bar. 29·90.	Ther. 50·
Queenscliff	...	S.E.	Fine.	Bar. 30·40.	Ther. 55·
Cape Shanck	...	E.S.E.	Fine.	Bar. 30·17.	Ther. 54·
Cape Otway	...	E.	Fresh, fair.	Bar. 30·149.	Ther. 54·
Portland Bay		W.	Dull, cloudy.	Bar. 30·30.	Ther. 60·
South Head	...	S.	Cloudy.		
Sydney	...	W.S.W.	Raining.	Bar. 30·236.	Ther. 55·5.
Wollongong	...	S.	Strong, stormy.		
Kiama	...	S.	Dark and stormy.		

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JUNE 10.

800 staves, 42 bags carrots, 198 cases fruit, 250 bales hay, 9000 feet timber, 3000 palings, 4000 boards, 50 bags onions, Captain Boor

23 packages clothing, J. Watson

140 cases fruit, 21 cases jam, J. Pope

10 cables, 1 cask oil, 30 anchors, 3 cases ship chandlery, Carr

1 hogshead pots, C. Tuke

2 bales wool, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.

1600 bags flour, 452 bags bran, 12 bales hay, Durham and Irwin

44 cases fruit, Hardy

3 bales twine, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

4 cases twine, J. Myers

320 kegs colours, J. G. Waller and Co.

189 boxes apples, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

10 hogsheads holloware, 30 cases chairs, 5 cases figs, 25 barrels nuts, 50 barrels peas, 503 cases oil stores, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

57 packages boots, 59 packages clothing, Metcalfe, Powell, and Co.

3 packages lamps, J. Williams

1 engine, W. G. Ainsworth

8 coils rigging, 19 packages paint, 1 bale lines, 1 case collars, Mitchell and Co.

25 cases satue, 15 nests tubs, 10 packages hardware, Towns and Co.

75 hogsheads rum, H. M'Crea.

DUTY PAID.

2 cases perfumed spirits, Franck, Brothers, and Co.

38 cases beer, C. Jeanneretti

1 case perfumery, D. Cooper and Co.

400 casks beer, J. G. Waller and Co.

50 cases beer, M. Bayley.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33° 51′ 43″. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 8

The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. JUNE 10TH, 1863.

Stations	Barometer.	Thermometer	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of clouds.
Brisbane ..	(30·071)	60·	44·	43·	60·5	...	02·6	S.W.	2	4
Armidale..	26·642	53·	40·	39·	53·	...	...	W.	3	8
Newcastle	30·296	60·	60·	55·	62·	54·	60	S.E.	3	9
Bathurst ..	28·236	55·	48·	44·	56·	37·	...	S.	3	6
Albury	29·90	50·	51·	49·	68·	38·	...	Calm.	0	0
Deniliquin .	29·908	50·	43·	40·	57·	23·	...	S.E.	3	6

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

June 6.—Brisbane, fine; Armidale, raining heavily; Newcastle, cloudy; Bathurst, cloudy; Albury, very fine; Deniliquin, very fine, clear, and cold.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 10.	8.30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Strong, and raining.
	Noon	South.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	South.	Ditto, and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

June, 1863.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After.
11	THURSDAY	7 7	4 53	3 46	4 12

MOON.—New, 16th instant, 8h. 41m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

Sydney Morning Herald, April 7.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS — The agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their Quarterly Statement of Accounts previous to the 20th instant. June, 1863.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.

DOUBTLESS the eyes of the whole population have turned towards the heavens, hoping for a propitious day. The weather is always a common topic of English conversation, but it is the grand subject of meditation on every hearth at this moment. We have looked with anxious interest at the prospects of the day, and the tables which tell us what it has been in other places at the most recent dates. Unfortunately all down the list we have "cloudy," "foggy," "raining in torrents," and "showery" very prominent. Still there are fine spots here and there, and we hope for the best. *For twenty years running we have had rain on the eleventh of June.* Who can say, then, that the weather is changeable, if we have rain to-day. Surely, *non semper imbres.*

We remind our readers, however, that it is necessary to observe the regulations. This is important to safety as well as to comfort. In the first place, no premises ought to be left without watchful eyes upon the light, because we cannot have a brilliant illumination without danger of serious accident except universal vigilance be employed. It would take all pleasure from the remembrance if any serious misfortune of the kind were to happen. A large number of fires took place in London in consequence of imperfect protection to the illuminated parts. Then the distribution of the crowd and of carriages. It is necessary that the comfort of the mass of the people should be consulted rather than of individuals, and we are sure that no difficulty will be found in enforcing the regulations A great number of persons lost their lives at the London illumination, mostly from the intrusion of carriages and from panic. All that is necessary to secure perfect safety is that the people should retire wherever they find a dense crowd.

We may also remind our readers of the notice which appeared warning against an active class of our fellow-citizens who while some are looking up towards the sky will put their hands into unguarded pockets. The better way is to leave purses, watches, and all kind of gear at home, or to take care that they are placed where thieves will not be likely to find them. "All men must live," says the proverb; but there are some modes of obtaining a livelihood not to be approved. The police will doubtless keep watch over the known proficients in the art of picking pockets, but their name is *legion.*

OUR readers will find in our columns two letters—one addressed by a native of Savage Island to the Missionaries, giving a detailed account of the mischief inflicted on his countrymen. We should not envy any man the constitution of his nature if he could read such a letter without emotion. It is a matter of regret that we have no power to extend the same prompt mediation on the part of the people, as the French Government at Tahiti. The conduct of the authorities in that dependency, less restrained and possessed of more direct means of action, is worthy of the highest praise. We seem to breathe again in the assurance that no countenance is afforded under the French flag to these proceedings, but that the power of the nation is put forth not only to rescue but to punish—not only to inflict upon the miserable wretches who undertook this outrage upon human nature some penalty for their crimes, but also to secure liberation and indemnity for those who survive, as well as atonement for those who are dead, from a guilty Government.

The indignation of the whole civilized world will be moved with the recital of this atrocity. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the great conflict on the American continent, it serves to prove what is the effect of the great "social institution" in blinding the eyes of men. Those who are accustomed to think of other human beings as their property, and to see no limits other than those of force to their pursuit of gain, laugh at woes inflicted upon the innocent and helpless islanders of the Southern Ocean, but the spectacle presented to an ordinary English mind is deeply affecting. To the religious societies who have spent so much effort and money in the instruction of the natives, this grief is augmented by the thought of the spiritual consequences of such violence. But we can hardly fancy that any man, whatever may be his religious faith, would refuse his countenance or co-operation with parties more immediately suffering, to protect the whole of the Southern Islands from similar depredations. We repeat that the conduct of the French is above all praise. We are glad to recognise in a great nation a spirit kindred to that of our own, and to feel that under the ægis of England and France the weaker peoples will find at least security from the capricious inroads of men whose sole object is to pillage and destroy. France will stand out before the civilized world in bright colours in reference to this transaction, and will command an authority among the islands never yet conceded willingly. Honour to whom honour is due. We should indeed deplore that England should appear less sympathising, or less powerful, but from whatever quarter rescue to these persecuted people may come it shall be welcome, and those who yield assistance will be entitled to the acclamations of the whole civilized world. It must be recollected that the protection of the French extends no further than to the people who live in islands subject to French authority—not that they will neglect the offices of humanity towards the other inhabitants of the Southern Seas, who have been stolen from their homes; but England has her part to perform, and we trust that the people of this city will show by their uprising that they are one with all, French or English, who hate oppression, and desire the peace and welfare of mankind.

LOVE of one's country has been one of the strongest forces that have helped to bind men into nations, and that have assisted to resist tyranny and to forward human progress. History would be a different thing if we were to eliminate this element from it. The idea is not a modern one; it is no after-growth of civilisation. It is instinctive to human nature, and the moral sense of mankind has always counted it worthy. We find it displayed among the earliest records in the history of every people, and trace its influence in all the great events that mark the people's progress. Even the great emigrations that have played so important a part in peopling the earth testify to the same fact, though they seem at first to contradict it; for, when investigated, they appear never to have been voluntary, but to have been carried out under the compulsion of want or as an escape from the dominion of conquerors.

Love of country adapts itself to every variety of scenery and climate. The Swiss exile is never contented away from his mountains; the Dutchman loves with equal fondness his endless levels; the Scotchman never forgets his native heather, nor the Irishman the green pastures of the Emerald Isle. The Indian who goes for a term of hired labour to the Mauritius goes back with his savings to the burning plains of the land of his birth. The Chinaman, tempted abroad in search of gold, returns to the flowery land as soon as he has collected what to his ambition is sufficient. Even in these days of deliberate colonisation, there are thousands who emigrate with a latent hope that fortune may smile soon enough to enable them to return.

Attachment to the soil has combined with unity of race and unity of language to give tenacity to the spirit of nationality, and to give to multitudes who otherwise have no identity of interest, and indeed who are often antagonistic to each other, such a common enthusiasm as will lead them to dare and to suffer to the utmost extremity. Intestine feuds give way before the common enemy. Domestic breaches are healed when a hostile army is at the gates. Party spirit evaporates under the supremacy of the stronger passion for national preservation; and even occasions of national joy unite those who seldom find any other bond of union.

In the politics of modern Europe the impulse towards the maintenance or the revival of nationalities shows itself to be singularly active. The re-establishment of Greece, the divorce between Holland and Belgium, the re-organisation of Italy, the discontent of Hungary, and the risings in Poland, were all more or less in opposition to diplomatic arrangements which had designed other combinations. But even after years of oppression the old spirit remains, and refuses to be destroyed. The Emperor NAPOLEON, who has been a close student of the forces at work in modern Europe, and who all along has sought to strengthen his throne by allying it with great forces, has endeavoured, as much as possible, to identify his dynasty with the aspirations of nationalities. He has done this as a matter of calculation, and not as a matter of principle; for he annexed Savoy and Nice without any scruples, and would with equal appetite devour Germany as far as the Rhine.

Cosmopolitan theorists decide the sentiment of nationality. They profess to analyse it, and trace it merely to the influence of early habit and association. They ridicule the idea of a preference being determined not by an intelligent comparison, but by ignorant prejudice. They urge us to escape from conclusions formed upon insufficient knowledge, and to learn to love only that which is abstractedly the best. Nationality, we are told, is a relic of barbarism, and has nearly done its work It may have been useful in the earlier developments of the human race; it may have fostered courage, promoted steadfast union within moderate limits, and consolidated government. But now it is simply a nuisance, the fertile cause of prejudices, suspicions, aggressions, reprisals, and unreasonable hatreds. A man ought to love his brother man because he is a fellow-creature, and not because he is a fellow-countryman; to get rid of the jealous feeling of rivalry, and to rejoice equally in the advance of other nations as in the advance of his own.

Meanwhile human nature enters a sort of stubborn protest against this philosophising. That which is nearest us touches us most. Man is a gregarious animal, and his affections will cling most closely to those with whom he is most closely associated. And it is worth observing, in its defence, that a pride in one's country has often led, and still oftener leads, to efforts that no less powerful motive would call forth. Men will do much from compulsion—men will do much from duty; but the greatest things which men do are those which are done under the impulse of a generous enthusiasm; and this enthusiasm is constantly called forth by the sentiment of patriotism.

No doubt, nationality has its weak side. It is often the cover for traditional prejudices, for hereditary animosities, for foolish self-conceit, for arrogant assumption. These are defects which an advancing civilisation will tend to remove. Railways, steamboats, telegraphs, which do so much to promote international intercourse and commerce, will help greatly to enable different peoples to become better acquainted with each other; and, in this case, familiarity, instead of breeding contempt, will dissipate it. Mutual intercourse leads, to some extent, to imitation and assimilation, and the nations under this regimen may grow more like each other. What may be the limits of this assimilating tendency it is impossible to say. "A parliament of nations, a federation of the world," may some day cease to be a poet's dream. But no man can foresee it, and human nature will have had to undergo a very long and elaborate training before attachment to one's country and enthusiasm in its welfare ceases to move men's hearts.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

THE Assembly last night proceeded with the Electoral Act. The amendments of the Legislative Council were agreed to.

The Real Property Act is now under consideration in committee of the Assembly. There has been considerable discussion on it. The salary of the Commissioner of Titles is fixed at £1600.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the Chief Secretary to-day in reference to the graving dock. Government are in favour of constructing one at Williamstown.

The Patent Slip is once more in the hands of the Government.

Recent floods have done considerable damage to mining interests.

ARRIVED.—Omeo, from Otago; Melbourne, from Leith; Havilah (s.), from Launceston; Adam Ledgwick, from Calcutta, with 11,000 bags rice.

SAILED.—Anglesey, for London; Aldings, for Otago.

OTAGO.

VIA MELBOURNE.

The Omeo's news is to 31st May. She brings 10,000 ounces gold, and 170 passengers.

Another exploration party, under Caple, has succeeded in reaching the west coast, and returned from Dart River.

The last weekly escort brought in gold to the amount of 11,352 ounces.

The ship Duncan sailed on 28th May for London, with 47,000 ounces gold.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

The discussion on the Tariff has occupied the House of Assembly the whole day, and is again adjourned until to-morrow. The motion to set aside the alteration of the Tariff for six months is postponed. *Ad valorem* is likely to be carried with considerable modification in the fixed list.

In addition to Messrs. Tinline and O'Halloran, Mr. W. Scott has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. The candidates at present named to fill the vacancies are Messrs. Elder, J. Baker, T. Reynolds, and Dr. Bayer.

Mr. Hardman, who has held the position of teller in the South Australian Banking Company, has retired on a pension of £250 a-year.

The allotment of shares (new issue) of the National Banking Company, at 15s. premium, has taken place. There were 409 applications in excess of the number of shares to be issued.

Flour is quoted at £13 5s., and wheat 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.

ARRIVED—Gratia, from Newcastle.

The English mail is anxiously looked for.

EQUITY BUSINESS.—The Primary Judge in Equity sat yesterday, but the business disposed of involved no question of general interest.

PRINCE OF WALES' MARRIAGE DEMONSTRATION.—The following is the order in which the respective public bodies and schools will proceed, this morning, from Hyde Park to the Domain, with the names of members of the central committee who have undertaken to accompany and guide them:—Nos. 1 and 2, Public Bodies, Friendly Societies and Fire Companies Nos. 1 and 2—Messrs. W. G. Henfrey and J. S. Grocott; No. 3, Church of England Schools—Messrs. G. Thornton and W. T. Pinhey; No. 4, Roman Catholic Schools—Messrs. J. V. Gorman and Alderman M'Keown; No. 5, Ragged Schools, Messrs. Alderman Speer and Edward Joy; No. 8, Presbyterian Schools—the Mayor of Sydney; No. 9, National Schools—Messrs. J. M. Leigh and W. M. Alderson; No. 10, Hebrew Schools—Mr. M. Alexander; No. 11, Wesleyan Schools—Mr. Caldwell; No. 12, Baptist Schools—Mr. W. Love; Domain Ground—Captain M'Leric. The above bodies are to start from Hyde Park at half-past ten o'clock.

PROVISION AGAINST FIRE.—Mr. Bown, Superintendent of the Insurance Companies' Fire Brigade, has arranged to have two fire engines in readiness, with horses harnessed and attached to them, in case of a fire breaking out this evening; one of the engines to stand at the station-house, and the other in King-street, near George-street. The Corporation men who water the streets with hydrants, have also received instructions to be at their stations in readiness for an emergency; it is to be hoped, however, that these arrangements—very wisely made—may not be required.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.—Mr. Thomas Farr, of 464, George-street, has now on sale an authentic and deeply interesting engraved portrait of the lamented Prince Consort, which he has received from Mr. Mitchell of the Royal Library, Bond-street, London. The deceased Prince is represented as standing in a thoughtful attitude, leaning against a wall, and having in his hand an open letter which he appears to have just read. This unique and beautiful picture, which bears about it all the unmistakable marks of a highly characteristic likeness, was published by command of her Majesty, to whom it has, by special permission, been dedicated. It is engraved in the highest style of art by Francis Holl, from a coloured drawing by E. Corbould, after a photograph taken by Miss Day. Only a limited number of impressions remain on hand, this excellent portrait having, as might have been expected, met with a ready sale.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

THE official declaration of the poll for the election of a member for Central Cumberland took place, yesterday, at Liverpool. There were about two hundred electors present.

The Returning officer, Mr. Lackey, M.L.A., said it became his duty to state the results of the polling on Saturday, having made a careful examination of the returns from the various polling places. He had no hesitation in stating that the following figures were correct:—

For Mr. Macpherson..... 584
For Mr. Atkinson..... 514

It ther

LAW.

GOULBURN QUARTER SESSIONS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

THE sitting of this Court commenced on Saturday last before Judge Callaghan. There were five cases only for trial. Crown prosecutor, Mr. Forbes; attorneys, Messrs. Gannon and Walsh.

James Johnson, a Chinaman, was charged with stealing a watch, a gold chain, and a nugget of gold from one of his countrymen, one John Lamont. It appeared that Johnson kept a lodging-house, and Lamont, about ten weeks ago, went there one morning, and gave his bundle to Johnson, telling him what it contained; after dinner he went out, and on returning in the evening found that the articles in question had been stolen, he then gave information to the police. The defence substantially was, that prisoner had become obnoxious in consequence of having some time since given information to the police concerning a Chinaman. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Walsh, was acquitted.

John Murphy was indicted for an attempt to commit a rape on Mary Ann Jackson, on 4th April, at Collector. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of a common assault, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Goulburn gaol.

Remy Bearne, and Esther Rose, his mother, were indicted for stealing, on 23rd April last, a heifer, the property of Edward Seaman. Second and third counts charged them with receiving, and killing with intent to steal. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr. Walsh conducted the defence. The evidence of the apprehending constable, Pagett, went to show that, on searching the male prisoner's place, he found beef lately slaughtered, and on searching Rose's place he found beef fresh killed, and also a hide which two witnesses, named John Shorter and George Weeks, positively identified as that of the heifer in question. Mr. Walsh addressed the jury for the defence, contending that there was no evidence against the female prisoner, and that against the male prisoner was not to be relied on. The jury, after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict of guilty against the male prisoner, who was subsequently sentenced to two years in gaol, but stated that they could not agree with respect to the female prisoner. At the request of the jury, his Honor again read the indictment, and having again retired, at half-past ten at night a juror was withdrawn by consent, and on Monday morning the Crown Prosecutor intimated his intention of taking no further steps in the matter. The female prisoner was then discharged.

William Maudeley, charged with shooting at James Vandyck, was discharged on his own recognisance to appear, if called on, at next Quarter Sessions. The prosecutor did not appear, and could not be found.

Benjamin Carey was indicted for having, on 30th May, obtained 17s. 6d. from Mrs Catherine Sheckey in change for a label of Edward Dixon, linendraper, which he represented to be a one pound note. It appeared that prisoner went to Mr Sheckey's shop on the evening of the day mentioned, and, telling Mrs Sheckey that he owed half-a-crown, gave her the label, and received the change. The Judge thought no person could possibly mistake such a paper for a bank note. The Crown Prosecutor replied that Mrs. Sheckey's sight was impaired, and, the shop being very imperfectly lighted, she had not observed it closely. Prisoner in his defence said he could neither write nor read, and called a witness to speak to his character, who stated that he had known prisoner for six or seven years as an honest and steady man. The jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his good character. The Judge sentenced him to six months' hard labour in Goulburn gaol.

This terminated the proceedings.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq.

HARNETT v. HILL.

This case was commenced on Tuesday, and concluded on Wednesday, when judgment was reserved. Plaintiff claimed one per cent. on £7500, the price at which defendant had disposed of his orangery which was originally placed in plaintiff's hands for sale at a reserve of £12,000. Plaintiff could not obtain anything near the amount, and it was then, with his assent, given to Mort and Co. for sale by auction, and bought in. Mort and Co. then claimed a commission, which was resisted by defendant, who applied to plaintiff as to his knowledge of the transaction, and he, in a letter to defendant, stated that a certain person had not bid at the sale, and in a subsequent conversation stated that Mort and Co. were no more entitled to commission than he was. Plaintiff then again endeavoured to find a purchaser, and obtained an offer from Mr Lloyd of £7600, then of £8000, and ultimately £8500, but those offers were accompanied by conditions which were eventually abandoned, yet it did not appear that this abandonment was communicated to defendant. In the meantime he wrote to plaintiff thanking him for his trouble, and withdrawing the property, which he afterwards sold to Mr. M Keown for £7500. Mort and Co.'s claim was compromised by defendant's brother, and the plaintiff now claimed remuneration for his services in obtaining a purchaser, whom defendant would not accept, contending that defendant could not rid himself of his liability by taking the matter out of his hands. Verdict for defendant. Mr. Butler for plaintiff, Mr. Isaacs for defendant.

HELTHER v. HEYMOTT.

This was an action for an attorney's bill in obtaining letters of administration for defendant as a creditor of Miss Fulls, who was in partnership with Madame De Bost in an educational establishment for young ladies. After the instructions were given, but before the expiration of the sixteen days which were required to elapse after notice given, and before the letters can issue, notification was given to plaintiff that the furniture was about to be removed, and it was actually removed and sold by order of Madame De Bost, and in a chest of drawers was a sum of £60. For the defence it was contended that the whole matter was placed in plaintiff's hands, and that by his neglect his services were of no benefit to defendant, as he had no received anything out of the estate. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to taxation. Mr. Hellyer, in person; Mr. Moymott, for defendant.

M'BARRON v. ALEXANDER.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff was a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. Caldwell, and defendant was carter in his establishment. In 1861 the defendant proposed to marry plaintiff, but she desired him to wait six months, to which he consented. Why the marriage never took place did not appear, but shortly before last New Year's Day defendant applied to plaintiff's sister to be present at the wedding on New Year's Day, which she declined, stating that, having obtained a holiday on Boxing-day she could not get another. Shortly after defendant met plaintiff and her sister on the Racecourse, when plaintiff asked if he was not going to allow her something for her trouble and expense, and alluded to the attentions which he had formerly paid her, to which he replied, "Perhaps it was only a 'lark.'" The sister then asked if it was a lark when he asked her to procure a holiday to go to the wedding; to this he replied, perhaps that was a lark too; she added it may be the dearest lark ever you had. Plaintiff then applied to Mr. W. P. Moffatt, who, in his evidence, stated, as a friend, he wrote to defendant, who called on him and asked how the matter could be settled; that he urged defendant to marry the plaintiff, and informed him that, unless the matter was arranged on the following day, it would be placed in the hands of an attorney; that he (Mr. Moffatt) had no interest in the action, and was clerk to Mr. Fulls, the plaintiff's attorney. It was also shown that defendant had authorised a fellow servant to offer £20 rather than allow the matter to come into Court, and that plaintiff declined to settle except through her attorney. Defendant's counsel ridiculed the idea of the plaintiff's feelings being injured, and designated the action as one brought for the purpose of taking money from the defendant. He also commented strongly on Mr. Moffatt's evidence as unworthy of belief, and stated that, but for his friendly interference, the matter would have been settled. During the learned counsel's address he was interrupted by Mr. Moffat, who was informed by the Judge that he must leave the Court unless he would keep quiet. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 10s. Mr. Isaacs for plaintiff, Mr. Butler for defendant.

CARROLL v. CARROLL.

Plaintiff and defendant were partners in the toll-gate at Rushcutter's Bay. Plaintiff had withdrawn from the partnership, and now claimed £54 as the balance of money advanced by him on first entering into it. There had been an action in the Supreme Court for the same cause of action, which plaintiff had withdrawn by a memorandum, in which he agreed to take no further proceedings. Verdict for defendant. Mr. Innes for plaintiff, Mr. M'Carthy for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

THE following estates were surrendered:—

John Thomas Forwood, of Nelligen, farmer. Liabilities, £1061 19s. 9d. Assets, £93 19s. 6d. Deficit, £43 0s. 3d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

James Tamer, of Pitt-street, Sydney, cabman. Liabilities, £35 3s. 6d. Assets, 10s. Deficit, £34 13s. 6d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

George Frost, of Newcastle, contractor. Liabilities, £594 2s. 10d. Assets, £543. Deficit, £46 2s. 10d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, June 12.—*At Maitland:* John Bridgman, stagis. *At Grafton:* Horby Smith, stagis. *At Armidale:* Bernard Naughton, third. *At Tamworth:* David Stiver, third.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Caldwell, Armitage, Asher, and Chapman.

Five drunkards were discharged, and one, who was also riotous, was ordered to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

James Casey, found guilty of having wilfully broken a square of glass of the value of 40s., the property of James Cunningham, of King-street, publican, was ordered to pay the amount of damage, or to be imprisoned seven days.

Thomas Woods was brought before the Bench by senior sergeant M'Keogh, charged with having been, with others, at Blacktown, on the 5th May, engaged in a prize-fight, and was remanded to the Parramatta Bench.

Four other cases were gone into, and the prisoners were remanded until Monday.

The greater part of the cases on the summons-paper were postponed, or dismissed for want of parties, and the rest were of the most trivial character.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. R. Ronald.

Elizabeth Ronald, 53, apprehended while lying drunk in Miller-street, St Leonards; James Courteney, 63, apprehended about one o'clock this morning inside the enclosure in front of Petty's Hotel, on suspicion that he was contemplating the commission of a felony; and Margaret Doyle, 56, taken into custody last night for protection, having been found sheltering under a balcony in Clarence-street, and having no place of abode, were severally admonished and discharged.

Thomas Sharwood, 27, billiard marker, brought before the Court on suspicion that he had stolen a quantity of jewelery from the Paragon Hotel, the property of Joseph Brown, was remanded until Monday next.

Michael Joseph Quinlan, 31, apprehended on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, was, in the absence of necessary witnesses, remanded for a week to Darlinghurst gaol, for medical examination, as it was represented to his Worship, by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, that prisoner was labouring under some mental delusion.

Thomas Williams, drayman, and Emma, his wife, were committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions, for stealing a chest of hyson skin tea, the property of William Nicholson, Lower George-street.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT]

CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL DINNER.

THE second annual dinner of the club, closing the cricket season, took place at N. Payton's Hotel, on Tuesday evening. The large room was tastefully decorated with the properties and trophies of the club, with the British and Danish colours, and other flags. The Volunteer band was in attendance.

About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was elegantly served up—varied, profuse, and good.

The chair was occupied by the President of the club, Dr. Pringle, who was supported by the secretary, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Curtis, secretary of the Albert Club, Alderman Pye, Mr. G. Oakes, Dr. Rutter, and others. The vice-chair was filled by the Vice-President, Mr. R. Harper, and by Mr. A. Payten.

Dinner and its adjuncts having been disposed of, Dr. PRINGLE gave the first toast—"The Queen"—alluding in sympathetic terms to her sorrow.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales." There was an especial significance in the toast at this time, seeing that in a day or two they were to celebrate all over the colony the union which, he trusted, might be fraught with many blessings to the people over whom, at some distant day, they would be called to reign.

Drunk enthusiastically.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the next toast, said, every day increased the respect and estimation in which his Excellency Sir John Young was held by the people of this colony. He was ever ready to assist in the various institutions of our country, and not least, in cricket. He called upon them to drink to the health of Sir John Young.

The Vice-chairman, Mr. HARPER, next gave, "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," which was responded to in a humorous speech by Lieutenant Taylor. Should the Volunteer force be again, as was probable, called to do active duty, the company with which he had the honour to be connected had determined to offer their services to do duty in Sydney.

The Vice-chairman, Mr. A. PAYTEN, proposed, "Prosperity to the Land we Live in."

Mr. G. OAKES responded in patriotic terms.

Mr J. TAYLOR proposed, "The Parliament of New South Wales," eulogistically referring to several of our public men.

Mr. P. MILLER called upon the company to drink to "The Municipal Council of Parramatta." Some might be disposed to blame, others to praise their acts; but there could be no dispute that the members of the council would in every way bear a favourable comparison with all other bodies of the kind in the country.

Alderman PYE responded.

Mr. P. CURTIS next gave "Prosperity to the Parramatta Cricket Club." He congratulated the club upon their present position. This time last year he had anticipated their success. With the means at their disposal they would soon be in a position to compete with the chief clubs of the country, with a fair anticipation of victory—not only because they had the makings of good cricketers, but because they had in Parramatta those who were disposed to support by their influence and assistance the cause of cricket. They had, too, a good executive; with such an excellent secretary (and a good secretary was the main stay of a club) and their president, they would be sure to prosper.

The CHAIRMAN responded—They had done a great deal during the past year. They had obtained a ground second to none in the colonies in working order, and what was more they had paid for it. In eight matches played by them they had won five, including one played by their second eleven; and he would remind Mr. Curtis that they had already played with the first-class clubs of the country with considerable success. He hoped the members and non members would continue to assist them to carry on the club to further prosperity.

Mr. DOBSON gave "The Trustees of the Park," who had assisted them in every possible way, by the granting of ground, and of a lodge, without charge.

Mr. G. OAKES responded.

Mr. PYE next called upon the company to drink to "The English Cricketers, past and future."

Mr. CURTIS responded, apologising for the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lawrence, and referring to the quality of the next eleven about to visit our shores. He trusted some of Parramatta would be found ready and willing to take part in the matches in the colonial twenty-two which would meet the national eleven.

Mr. F. WICKHAM proposed the health of "the Australian Cricketers," alluding to the old Cumberland Cricket Club, with which he had been formerly associated.

The toast was duly responded to.

A prize bat was then presented by the Chairman to Mr. A. Brown, for his general cricketing abilities and services during the past year. He stated that the committee had had some difficulty in making the decision as to whom the prize should be awarded. The health of Mr. Brown was then drunk, and he returned thanks in suitable terms.

Next followed "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Meaker, and responded to in an excellent address by Mr. Rogers. "The Volunteer Fire Brigade," "The Press," "The President of the Club" (which was drunk with great enthusiasm), "The Secretary," and the "Host and Hostess," and "Visiting Friends," all of which were duly replied to, as also the "Volunteer Band," whose services had contributed so much to the pleasure of the evening. Several other toasts, not included in the programme, were given; and, after further social harmony, the company dispersed.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.—The gold medal, presented by Alderman Trott to be annually competed for, and lately won by Mr. James Houison, jun., was again, in consequence of that gentleman's departure for England, competed for at the butts yesterday afternoon. The contest will be continued on Tuesday next.

POLICE COURT, Wednesday, 10th June.—Before the Mayor and Mr. G. Langley: John Russell, remanded from Saturday, and apprehended on suspicion of committing arson at Ryde, on Sunday week last, was brought before the Bench. It appeared that the witness Henry Watton, on the Saturday evening previous, left his premises in charge of the defendant, stating that he would return on Sunday afternoon; on his return at that time he found the place burnt down, and, making enquiries, ascertained that defendant had crossed the river at the ferry with a swag. No swag was found in defendant's possession when apprehended. It appeared that a quantity of hay was in one of the rooms, and that the chimney, composed partly of the bark and old sacks, was in a very foul state; the place was roofed with bark. The Bench discharged the defendant.—Frederick Martin summoned James Dungate for assault. Defendant called several witnesses, who, together with him, were employed in repairing the Pennant Hills Road, to prove that he was first struck by complainant; but nearly all proved the contrary to be the case. Defendant was fined in the sum of 5*s.*, 7*s.* 6d. costs of court, and 21*s.* professional costs. Mr. Lyons appeared for complainant. A complaint by the same party of threatening language against Joseph Dorman, was withdrawn by complainant, upon defendant's promise not to interfere with him, and payment of costs.

The weather is still extremely threatening, giving little promise of a successful demonstration, for which very extensive preparations have been made.

THE WEATHER IN THE COUNTRY.—We are informed that, owing to the late heavy rains, communication with Port Stephens from Raymond Terrace has been suspended for a time. The bad state of the roads has prevented the mails coming down as usual.

DEATH OF MR. EVAN EVANS.—The *Illawarra Mercury* of Tuesday records the death of the abovenamed gentleman at his residence, Primrose Villa, on the evening of Sunday last. Mr. Evans had been for some time in a declining state of health, yet his decease has created the greatest sorrow amongst his friends.

THE PERUVIAN SLAVERS.—ATROCIOUS PROCEEDINGS AT SAVAGE ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A few days since I sent you the translation of a letter, from a native teacher, relative to the barbarous proceedings of the Peruvian slavers in the Union Group. I have just received, by the Humboldt, letters from the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lawes, and Samuels, one of the native teachers, labouring in Savage Island, detailing still more atrocious proceedings of these slavers on their once prosperous island. It is only ten years since this native teacher left me to engage in the work of an evangelist, on Savage Island, which was then in a state of degraded heathenism. The whole of the people have become Christians, not merely in name, but a very large number evidence the power of the Gospel in a consistent course of conduct, exhibiting many of the sublimest principles of Christianity. The Mission on Savage Island was one of the most prosperous and encouraging in the whole Pacific, and it has filled our hearts with joy. But now other sympathies are aroused, and we are called to mourn with these poor people in their lamentations and woe produced by these barbarous slavers.

Mr. Lawes says, under date April 30, "You will be grieved to hear that we have been so tried by these wretched slavers. We have had four here, taking in all about 160 men. We have lost one deacon, three assistant teachers, and about twenty-five church members. I cannot send you details *now*, but no African slave tragedies surpass these in cruelty and horror. Two have been shot—one recovered, but one was shot dead on the spot."

Samuels, the native teacher on Savage Island, in a letter to Mr. Murray and myself, after joyously describing the progress of the work of Christianity among them during the past year, turns from those happy scenes to the distressing events which have cast a gloom over the missionary work, and plunged the whole island in woe.

Nine (or, Savage Island), March 31, 1863.

Mr. Ella and Mr. Murray,—This is my account to you of the work of God on Nine, of what is being done by us, the teachers, and Mr. Lawes the missionary. Great is our love to you from whom we are now separated. Although we are so widely apart, and cannot see each other's faces, let us continue to meet and feel each other's presence in our united prayers to Jehovah our God. Pray for us, that our work may be blessed and progress in peace, for there are many evils springing up in the world to hinder the work of the Lord, by wicked men from strange lands.

[Samuels then relates proceedings in the mission of a most cheering character, but too long to mention here. After this, he narrates the calamities which have come upon them.]

But other things I have to tell you which have produced many sorrows among this people. Foreign ships of men stealers have brought distress to this land of Nine. On the 28th of January, a ship came off here, said to be a ship of Spain. I do not know whether this is true, or whether we were deceived also in this. The captain said, they had come to purchase fowls and pigs. Then our people unsuspiciously went off with their things to sell. When the captain saw that there was a good number of men on board, he made sail, carrying off *forty* of the people, and moved out of sight of land. Then he fastened the people down in the hold, and went round to the other side of the island to steal more men. There other natives in their simplicity went off to the ship to sell. When the men who were fastened down below heard some of their people on deck, they called out to them to help them out of their confinement. Then seven managed to burst from their prison, and the canoes hastened to the shore with these seven men. They were fired upon from the ship. One man was wounded in the neck, and nearly killed; he is still confined with his wound; another man was hacked by a hatchet, his head is badly cut with one of the strokes. All the canoes reached the shore with these seven, but the ship went off, carrying away thirty-three; among them were twelve church members and six candidates. Great was the lamentation of the people here, because their friends were taken away, for the chiefs and rulers of the land are stolen in that man-stealing ship. To this day, their wives and children continue to weep and mourn; some have nine, some six, others five, and others four children, thus bereaved. This grief is not confined to this people; we all sympathise too with those of other lands who are also made slaves by these foreigners. I only tell you these things, for what means have we of ever again getting these men? Alas for them! where are they?

After this event, another thing of the same kind took place. On the 9th of March, another vessel stood off this place. Mr. Lawes sent off a letter to the ship to enquire where she was bound, but he did not suspect that this also was a slave ship. A small four-seated canoe went off to the vessel to take Mr. Lawes' letter. Then the ship's boat came to shore; but the men who went off with the letter were kept bound on board—they and their canoe were hoisted on board. When the ship's boat came to the shore, only one of the foreigners landed; but the boat kept off at a distance at sea. This foreigner deceived us. He went up to Mr. Lawes, pretending to get medicine for the captain of the ship. The foreigners returned attended by a number of the people, who took him off to the boat. Some canoes also went out to get the men who had gone off to the ship. [The suspicions of the people had been aroused by the four men who took the letter not returning.] Behold, when the boat reached the ship, the ship fired into the nine canoes which were off for the men who were detained on board, and one man, a church-member, was hit—the bullet entered his eye, and he fell dead. The ship continued firing upon them, and some of the canoes were broken up, and whilst the people were swimming the boats pursued the men; seized them, and dragged them off to the ship. Then the vessel sailed away with nineteen of the people; one also was killed. There were among those taken by the slave ship, three teachers, and a deacon of Mr. Lawes' church, and other church members, and some candidates. A great many children are thus bereaved. The wives and children cease not to weep for their husbands and fathers, not knowing whether they were killed, or where they are taken by these men-stealing ships. It is as if the work of God would be hated here, for some of the people think that these calamities have come upon them, and foreigners have visited them from having missionaries and teachers living among them; for such things never occurred in former days of heathenism. But these are only words which are uttered in the bitterness of their grief and astonishment on account of the cruelty of foreigners in these days. Their people have been killed and carried off, and they have done nothing to cause such afflictions. Has any foreigner been killed on Nine? No, indeed. Lo, it is a day of mourning that these doings have brought upon this people. They now weep and mourn for their husbands, their chiefs, and their young men, who are stolen by foreign ships. This is the difficulty with us: we do not know from what country the ships have come, we do not know the names of the ships, nor the names of the captains. But I just tell you these things which have occurred in this land.

The young men, Mose and Sualo, and Noa, who came with Mr. Murray from Samoa, are all taken by these men-stealing ships of the foreigners. Their wives and parents do nothing but cry for them. Mose has left two children, the same also Sualo, but Noa had only one child. Great is my compassion for these young men, who were so earnest in the work of God, and who were such helps to me. I cannot finish this letter with more—the ship is going off. Peace to you all.

"I am,

"SAMUELA."

Need I call attention to any particular in this narrative? It is too painful—the heart sickens and faints in dwelling upon it. Whilst we sympathise with the poor sufferers and mourn with them, we are not less grieved on account of the wretches who have perpetrated these atrocious deeds. It is astounding and horrifying that men from civilised countries can go forth on such an expedition, and be guilty of such crimes. These revelations only make known to us a part of their doings. We have not heard what has been done in islands where there are none to reveal their deeds. What a dark chapter in the history of this year's events will be supplied by the diabolical proceedings of this expedition of *twenty-five* vessels fitted out to capture *ten thousand* slaves. May the God of mercy in His infinite might stay these atrocities, and turn the hearts of these bloody and cruel men.

Well may the poor creatures inquire, What have we done to provoke such cruelties? Why should their helplessness expose them to the ravages and oppression of those who have the heart and power for fitting out such expeditions against them? Why should their homes be violated, their people destroyed, or carried off into slavery, and women and children left to mourn in bereavement? In some men the greed of gain has quenched all feelings of humanity, and made them brutes destitute of every spark of compassion.

It is in a tone of despair that the teacher says, "I just mention these things to you, what means have we of ever getting back these men?" But I cannot yield the hope that the few survivors may be restored. Surely no civilised Government will ever recognise such atrocities. For the sake of their own honour, the Peruvian Government will doubtless repudiate such proceedings, and be induced to take effective steps for restoring these poor people to their homes. We rejoice that the French at Tahiti have been able to give some little check to the expedition, and that they have captured five of the slavers. We may suppose that, from the scale on which the expedition has been fitted out, it is contemplated to accomplish the purpose in one foray, concluding that, after an alarm is sounded, the opportunity for such villainies will cease. Yet this may be but the beginning of evils; and where will the limits be fixed? Who will next be the victims of such piratical expeditions?

Had Savage Island been in the state in which it was eight years ago, probably the missionary and teachers would have fallen sacrifices to the grief and vengeance of the outraged people. We may expect to hear many calamities to arise from these doings in islands where the influence of Christianity and Christian teachers has not extended. These things do not only affect us as Christians, appealing to our human sympathies, but touch us as a commercial people. If such things be suffered, all trading operations and intercourse with the South Sea Islanders will cease.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the zealous notice which you have given to this matter,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

S. ELLA.

Woollahra, June 9th.

On the above subject, by the Flying Fish, to Auckland, a letter has come to a mercantile house in this city, dated Tahiti, 29th April, 1863, from which we give the following extract:—

The Peruvian slave trade is played out. By our last accounts from Callao, some 1500 or 2000 natives had reached there, but they are not found to answer, never having been accustomed to steady heavy work; many actually refuse to do anything, and flogging only makes them sulk, lie down, and die. Dysentery and other diseases, from change of living, is carrying them off rapidly. In one plantation seventy-five had died. The Peruvian Government begin to see that the game cannot go on, and are taking measures to stop it.

The trial of the affair of the Mercedes Ulholy finished about a month ago. You will recollect this vessel was caught at one of the French Islands, with over 150 on board; she has been condemned and sold, and the captain sentenced to five and the supercargo to ten years' forced labour; they are now undergoing it, but little doubt exists that they will be allowed to escape, or get the sentence mitigated, should the Peruvian Government give the French the satisfaction they have demanded and will have. They demand every native who has been taken from any of the protected islands, and heavy damages for the missing.

One of the slavers left a few days ago, being allowed to return to Callao, having sold all her rice and other provisions, so as to break up her voyage. There are yet four here, one of which has been abandoned by the captain, who ran away; she is to be sold soon, the rest are merely detained.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, per favour of the Yeoman.

SIR,—Some time ago I travelled through some of the southern districts of New South Wales. From what I then observed, I can cordially agree with a correspondent of yours who once said, "A ride of a few hours through any of our sheepfarmers' runs will at any rate afford more than one other reason for the destruction of the flocks." I saw poor unfortunate sheep closely—very closely—shepherded all day, and in the evening driven to—where? A good, dry, warm camping-ground? No! but to close, unhealthy, filthy yards, in low, moist places. I had occasion to ride over one folding-ground not far from Yass, and over another in a different district, where I do not hesitate to affirm there was at least six inches deep of sheep manure. That, however, is not the worst of the thing. The situations for the shepherds' huts are all, or nearly all, selected as close to water as possible; the yards, having to be near the huts, are of course in the lowest and most unhealthy places that can possibly be. If there is a low, open, swampy place on the side of a creek, there you may safely calculate on seeing a shepherd's hut and sheepyards. To one who has observed sheep management in Victoria, the whole method of management in your southern districts seems most atrocious. The system of folding sheep in any yards at night is utterly behind the age, but when the yards become offensive, noisome, and disease-engendering, the thing is carried too far. The State should step in, and, if practicable, enforce a Martin's Act.

Talk about the higher branches of sheepbreeding! Why, Sir, it seems to me that many of your sheepbreeders have yet to learn their A B C on that subject.

Seventeen years ago I knew the same districts, and when I lately travelled through them it seemed as if the inhabitants had been sleeping all the time. I looked in vain for the fenced-in runs; I looked in vain for artificial supplies of water; I looked in vain for subdivided runs, or rather, comfortable sheep paddocks. I saw no sheep dratting-yards, wherein sheep could be satisfactorily worked.

As regards breeding. I saw a lot of rams, owned by a gentleman who twenty years ago was considered a breeder. My note-book tells me the rams were "no go do." Others shown to me were, my note-book says, "large, unshapely rubbish." The next rams and ewes I saw were not so bad, because they had been simply let alone. I could give many instances of want of common care in breeding, but I will only give this. I saw a flock of ewes on a beautiful piece of country, and, on examining them, I would defy any judge of sheep to state how they were bred. To me they appeared a mixture of Southdown, Leicester, French merino, with perhaps a dash of Saxon merino; and judging from the wool, or rather hair, of some of them, a happy cross with the goat in what have been effected.

Why should the sheep be neglected? or rather, why should they be persecuted? Are they less profitable than other animals? What is the reason of inattention, carelessness, and absolute cruelty to sheep as practised in your southern districts? My idea is that your young men, your colonial youths, and, alas! too many of your elderly men, learn to ride—to use the stockwhip effectively. There is an excitement in horse racing and riding, or in cattle hunting, that there is not among sheep. Thus, while the horse and the bullock engage the attention, the sheep are fit objects for crawling shepherds to vent their little wrath on. Sheep are voted slow, and a bore. As, for instance, in a certain place I saw a few of the most miserable sheep that it has ever been my lot to behold—most miserably fed and miserably bred. The owner viewed them with perfect unconcern. A rider approached on a steed of about £2 value. "Ah," said the proprietor of the sheep, "that is a son of"—I forget the names, say Thunder, dam Electricity, own sister to Lightning; and he would have regaled us for an hour with the history of a worthless brute, while the very animals that supported his estate were not worth speaking about, much less trying any improvement in the management of.

If you, Sir, can again draw attention to this subject, and induce sheep-breeders to improve in their management as well as in the breeding of their sheep, you would add another benefit to the many you have already bestowed upon your country.

I believe that Australian woolgrowing is but yet in its infancy; everything tending to improve sheep, and to induce a more humane and sensible management, is of immense importance to the welfare of all the colonies.

In conclusion, I may express my opinion to be, that if the money at present spent on imported rams was spent on fencing, subdividing, making dams, and in cutting drains, depend upon it there would be less fluke, less catarrh—more mutton, and more wool.

I am yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

IN your Money Article you notice that the rams from Mecklenburg were the first of that description imported into the colony. This is an error; for, when travelling through Germany with a first-rate judge from this colony, Mr. J. R. Firth, for the purpose of visiting the different sheep establishments, we arrived at the conclusion that the Rambollier and Negretiis bred in Mecklenburg, although not of the finest quality, were the most valuable for this place. Subsequently, I purchased some from Weetin, Leibz, and, although no imported rams were so abused as these were in 1858, this result has followed, that the wool of the flocks has improved 10 per cent. in value, and the average weight risen from 2 lb. 7 oz. to 3 lb. 5 oz. on the whole of the flocks. We also agreed, as also did the breeders in Austria, Saxony, and other places, that *New South Wales breeds more valuable rams* than are generally used in Germany; they would improve the finer flocks, renovate their weakened constitutions, increase the weight of their fleeces, and, what is now required, produce eatable mutton—too close breeding being found unprofitable.

I should be happy to give any further information that breeders may require.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(*For favour of the Herald.*)

GENTLEMEN,—As in a period of about nine months three large steamers belonging to your Company have been lost, combined with severe losses to private parties with two of them, I think a proper time has arrived for you to afford to your proprietors, through the medium of the Press, some information as to the general directions given to the captains in your service having valuable ships and cargoes, almost wholly uninsured, under their charge. The late misfortune to our Company would almost lead to the inference that this important part in the proper management of a large steam fleet had not received due attention at your hands.

The account of the stranding of the Boomerang, in yesterday's *Herald*, proves pretty conclusively, so far as the public are now aware, that Captain Chatfield had liberty to do as he pleased, and go where he pleased, although we are told "*that the night was very dark*," and "*it was found impossible to discover the buoys or beacons in the river.*" It seems to me that the more prudent course to have adopted under those circumstances, and more particularly when the steamer was only "eight miles" from her destination, would have been to have anchored before coming to what appears to be, even in daylight, a dangerous channel, the loss of time would have been a few hours, instead of the loss of the steamer.

Even supposing that your captains are not furnished with all necessary orders for their guidance when entering a port, I should have thought that the ordinary prudence which Captain Chatfield must possess, would have dictated to him the folly of attempting to thread the intricate passage of the Fitzroy on a dark night without buoys or beacons to help him; his having gone up the river ninety or even nine hundred times should never have warranted him in attempting this. I therefore think, gentlemen, that your proprietors, many of whom have confided their all to your keeping, have a right to be told that their property will be better cared for in future. We have now lost in value at a low computation equal to £45,000, but not from any accidents of the sea. In these we are all willing to share. But, gentlemen, I ask you, would we not now rank the Prince of Wales and City of Sydney in our fleet, if the captains of these steamers had received your positive orders never to approach nearer to the mainland during the passage than a given distance, instead of shaving capes and going inside dangerous reefs, merely to endeavour to save an hour or two in the passage. The Boomerang, too, would now have been on our slip for improvements, had you ordered Captain Chatfield never to attempt the passage of the Fitzroy on a dark night, with no friendly buoys or beacons to help him. I observe that much sympathy has been shown for Captain Chatfield in his misfortune; and, although he is a perfect stranger to me, I will gladly accord him mine, when I find that the loss of the Boomerang was caused by an accident, otherwise it would be idle to urge that he is blameless.

Your proprietors have now had three very hard hits in a very short time, and as you have undertaken the responsible offices as directors of our affairs, we look to you that they shall have that attention and consideration which your long experience and matured judgments are so well able to supply.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

Sydney, June 9th.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN NEW ZEALAND SINCE MARCH.

(*From the Daily Southern Cross, May 16.*)

WE will best introduce what we have to say under this heading, by recapitulating what has been done of late with the view of arriving at a solution of the "native difficulty."

Sir George Grey, attended by the Colonial Secretary and the Native Minister, and accompanied by the Lieutenant-General commanding, went down to Taranaki, and forthwith set about the task of reinstating the settlers. The military force was increased, and our own block of Waireka was taken possession of and a stockade built thereon on the 17th March. The next move was to Tataraimaka, on which another stockade was built and occupied by our troops, then very considerably increased by reinforcements. All this was done "quietly." "Our relations with the natives never were in a more satisfactory state;" but a slight disturbance soon occurred. The innocent attempt at road mending by the troops was put a stop to by the natives, who undid at night what the troops did during the day. This was considered a bad omen, and the military were not so employed again. It was not right to irritate the natives, although the road repairs might be done on our "piece." Things went on very smoothly again, and the Governor declared himself to be "perfectly satisfied" with the turn events had taken. He had, in fact, anticipated a greater opposition, and was, of course, prepared to meet it. But it was not long until another rumour disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of New Plymouth. An ambush had been laid by the natives. "Nobody was murdered or molested," although a few were scared; and so the story was declared to be a very wicked attempt to traduce the character of the innocent and peace-loving natives. "Those who have better means of arriving at the truth, and who have no interest to serve by distorting it, doubt the whole story." (*Vide New Zealander*, May 5.) It was a villainous *canard*, to create a panic and plunge the country into war—the unhappy settlers of Taranaki, who have suffered so much from war already, being the alleged offenders, in dealing with whom his Excellency was said, on the same reliable authority, to have more trouble than in dealing with the Taranakis and Ngatiruanuis. But, again, there was more than a rumour. Somebody is "murdered" and "molested" this time. An ambush was successfully laid by the natives, and two British officers, and six soldiers were barbarously murdered. The story is credited now. There was no room to doubt it, or discredit would have been thrown upon it. The natives stripped the soldiers of their arms, and took away the bullock dray and stores to their hill pa. The remains of the poor fellows were brought into New Plymouth, and an inquest was held over them.

The next act in this strangely exciting drama is almost as startling as the murder of the soldiers. The Governor, by solemn proclamation, renounces all claim to the Waitara block; and in the Maori version, we have been told by a competent Maori scholar, he admits that the purchase was wrong in the first instance. The effect of this is to justify, in his own eyes, the rebellious and murderous conduct of the Maori; and it opens up a rather wide range of probable claims for compensation when the present trouble is brought to a close.

So far, and in such manner, has the work of reinstating the province of Taranaki proceeded. We will now turn to the Waikato district, which brings us to current events.

After the soldiers had been murdered at Taranaki, a forcible-feeble letter was written at the dictation of the Governor by the Native Minister, and entrusted to Mr. Rogan to be delivered to the so-called Maori King in person. The contents of the letter we need not repeat. Mr. Rogan started on his journey, with considerable misgivings, and having gone on a fool's errand he received a fool's answer. He and his party were stopped at Rangiriri by the soldiers of the King, and subjected to the most rigorous scrutiny. Their clothes and baggage were searched, and every document in their possession was carefully scanned. The natives then discussed the propriety of allowing them to proceed farther up the river, when it was ultimately decided that they might go. But those were not the only indignities to which they were subjected. On arriving at Ngaruawahia they were not kindly received, and Mr. Rogan entirely failed in the object of his visit, which was to hand the letter to the so-called King in person, and from his own lips receive a disclaimer in regard to the massacre. They were met, however, by an athletic court official—Grand Chamberlain we presume—who refused Mr. Rogan admittance to "the presence," and insisted on having the letter delivered to him. To this Mr. Rogan demurred; when the Grand Chamberlain (who stood over so many inches, we have been told, over six feet without his boots, if he had any), intimated that he would bundle him and his letter out of the king's dominions, if he insisted upon intruding on the king, contrary we suppose, to court etiquette. The letter was delivered up to the royal attendant, and a verbal answer was returned that they could not reply to this letter until their own mail arrived from Taranaki, giving the native version of the

THE NEW POLISH HERO.

(From the London Morning Star, March 26th.)

THE Polish insurrection, however it may end, has already found its hero. General Langiewicz, now the Dictator of Russian-Poland, is beyond all question the soldier who, at the present moment, absorbs most of the attention of Europe. To him more than to any number of men is due the conversion of an unpremeditated and undirected effort of resistance into a great national and patriotic movement against Russian despotism. Three months ago the name of Langiewicz was absolutely unknown to the public of Western Europe; three months ago it was a name having little influence or celebrity even in Poland; now it may be found in every day's issue of every European newspaper, and the world looks for the accounts of each new deed of Langiewicz as two or three years ago it used to expect every fresh triumph of Garibaldi. Maryan Langiewicz is a young man, not yet thirty-four years of age. He has not the conventional or romantic proportions of a warrior, being of no greater stature than Julius Cæsar or the First Napoleon. He belongs to the Grand Duchy of Posen, where his father was a physician, and his brother now practises the same profession. The result of the Polish revolutionary attempt of 1831 converted nearly all Polish youths—nay, nearly all Polish children—into conspirators and embryo volunteers. Young Poland might from that time be described as one of Victor Hugo's earlier poems describes a Greek child of Canaris' day — caring nothing for play or amusement of any kind, and only praying for a weapon to use against the oppressors of his country. Young Langiewicz from a very early age determined to serve his country, and, in order to serve her, to learn the use of arms. Besides studying in Breslau and in Prague, where he occupied himself chiefly in the mastery of the Sclavonic tongues, he entered a military school in Prussia, served for some time in the army, and obtained a good position as an officer in the artillery. But it need hardly be said that to remain in the employment of Frederick William of Prussia formed no part of Langiewicz's ambition. "When a man," says Byron, in half satirical, half melancholy lines, "has no freedom to fight for at home, let him combat for that of his neighbours." This was what Langiewicz did. When Napoleon III. aroused the hopes of all the fallen nationalities by declaring war against Austria; when Garibaldi, Turr, Klapka, Kossuth, and all patriots and exiles generally streamed towards Genoa or Turin, Langiewicz, too, made his way into Italy. He arrived, however, only in time to find the sudden and bewildering peace of Villafranca concluded; but he was one of those who saw clearly that that inopportune and extraordinary step could not possibly close the revolutionary crisis which the campaign in Lombardy had opened.

Langiewicz then attached himself to the fortunes of the great popular hero of the day, the foremost partisan soldier of the age, Joseph Garibaldi. He took part in the secret preparations for the daring attempt upon Sicily, which was crowned with such splendid success. Langiewicz formed one of that renowned band, unsurpassed in daring and devotion since the days of Leonidas—the Thousand of Marsala. In that gallant little army there were represented, as everybody knows, almost all European nationalities, and Langiewicz was not the only Pole who shared its perils and its triumph. When Garibaldi crossed to the mainland, Langiewicz followed his progress, and bore his part in the crowning victory achieved upon the banks of the Volturno. Garibaldi held a high opinion of the young Pole's military capacity, and when the Italian civil war was at an end Langiewicz formed a connection (through the ex-Dictator) with the Polish exile Mieroslowski. The latter was then directing in Paris a military school for the instruction of Polish emigrants, and he invited the co-operation of Langiewicz. The offer was eagerly accepted, and Langiewicz devoted himself for some time to directing in artillery studies the names of Mieroslawski's school. Subsequently this school was transferred to Genoa, or at least another, for the same purpose and on the same plan, was founded there. This school, which had the permission of the Italian Government for its operations, was assisted by Langiewicz, who took up his residence in Genoa. Most of our readers may remember that when Russia was about to recognise the Kingdom of Italy she called upon the Italian Government to suppress this school. It was suppressed accordingly, to the great indignation of many Italians, who bitterly accused the Government of having yielded subserviently to a foreign demand.

But before this event had come to pass, Langiewicz had left Italy and returned to Poland. He was, of course, thoroughly *au courant* of all the secret movements of the national party in Russian Poland, and was one of those who, after the massacres of February, 1861, in Warsaw, considered insurrection as inevitable. He never believed in the liberal promises of Russia, and always regarded the civil war as an event which must occur soon, and might occur at any moment. The outbreak, which has now reached such great dimensions, was not a premeditated and general rebellion. It was an irrepressible outburst against the conscription. Many sincere patriots thought it premature and inopportune, and were, therefore, at first inclined to discourage it or allow it to die out. Langiewicz judged otherwise. Although almost unknown in the country, he offered himself to lead some of the first insurrectionary bands which formed in the forests of Southern Poland. The rest the world knows. After years of labour and struggle unseen, comes at last the time of labour and struggle seen, watched, and admired by all the world. Langiewicz has made the insurrection a great national revolution, and himself its chief and hero. He has shown immense strategic skill as well as daring; he has only given battle when and where he thought fit; he has harassed and exhausted as well as beaten his Russian foes; and he has forced European statesmanship once more to acknowledge that something must be done for Poland. Over and over again have Russian journals announced that Langiewicz had been defeated, wounded, captured—nay, taken and shot. But he has lived, fought, and conquered none the less. We are not yet in a position to appreciate the effects which will follow from his having been proclaimed Military Dictator of Poland; but we can hardly doubt that the step was well and wisely considered. However the insurrection may end—whether the power of Russia may succeed to drown it in blood; whether diplomatic intervention may effect a compromise between the despot and the nation; or whether an heroic struggle will be crowned with a glorious triumph—it is equally certain that in six short weeks Langiewicz, unknown before, has won for himself an unfading renown as a patriot and a hero.

A correspondent of a Lemberg journal, who has visited Langiewicz in his camp, writes as follows:—

"At the entrance of the General's residence stand two powerful scythemen with their weapons crossed. These form the body-guard of the insurgent General. On the left is a chamber of moderate dimensions, in the centre of which is a table of a long and oval shape, and around this sit and stand many men, who carry on so lively a discussion that one can scarcely comprehend its purport. Some of these are strong and wiry, others are in the bloom of youth; but among those present there are weather-beaten men, with grey beards and locks. At the end of the table, somewhat sidewards, sits General Langiewicz engaged in writing. The noise does not disturb him. In this respect, according to the report of those around him, he possesses much presence of mind. He writes, and at the same time answers, many questions, and also distributes various orders to his officers, who continually come and go. His answers were short and decided, as were his orders. At last he raised his head a little, and I could observe him more narrowly. Persons entirely disinterested would declare his appearance to be quite an ordinary one, but he pleased me on the instant. I will describe him as briefly as possible:—He is of small stature, something over thirty years of age; thin, but muscular; the head in proportion, but with a weather-beaten though fresh complexion; dark hair, and somewhat spare beard; the eyes dark and large, but very beautiful; his entire expression is mild and decided, as with most thinkers. On his head he wore his sapphire-coloured four-cornered cap, with dark lamb's wool trimming, and a white feather. He also wore large Polish boots, Polish hose, and a dark fur-trimmed cloak. He wore also a tri-coloured sash, by which each of his officers was equally distinguished, whilst others were also ornamented with white and red sashes.

"After my interview with Langiewicz I began to look around me. It is difficult to describe all who were present. I became acquainted with Jiezeranszi, Cieszewski, and ever so many more, who have already made for themselves a name known to fame. Amongst others was Miss Pustowojtow, who appeared to be a young and delicate brunette. She is attired in man's apparel, has been present at all the battles, and on horseback flies like a bird. She is generally beloved and respected on account of her bravery and cheerfulness. In conclusion, to complete the picture, I must mention the Capuchin, who serves as field chaplain and magazine man, and who, notwithstanding his multifarious duties, is ever polite, agreeable, and cheerful. The visit to Langiewicz has made a very favourable impression on me. I did not find in him the contentedness of resignation, but that arising from energy.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

(From the Mark Lane Express, March 16th.)

THE official statistics recently published in France inform us that considerable progress has been made in agriculture there. The area of the country being 209,240 square miles, and the total population 37,382,060 persons, we have a mean population of 179 to the square mile. The increase in the population in France in the decennial period between 1846 and 1856 was only 2·23 per cent. In England and Wales the increase, according to the last census, was 12 per cent.; and in Scotland 6 per cent. And the density of population is 344 persons to the square mile in England and Wales, and 98 in Scotland.

There were only 5,379,811 hectares sown under wheat in the year 1847, there at present 6,754,227 hectares under this crop. The average produce, which in the year 1820 amounted to only 9 hectolitres 30 litres the hectare, had increased to 16 hectolitres 75 litres in 1861. And the entire produce, which did not exceed 82,000,000 hects., in the best years previous to 1847, rose in 1857 to 110,426,462 hects.; or, to reduce it into English measure, the production of wheat varied from 23½ million quarters in 1853 to 37¾ million quarters in 1857. In 1861, the year in which the largest area was under wheat cultivation, the produce was only 25¼ million quarters. The greatest yield per acre during the last fifteen years was in 1857, and the smallest in 1861. In the years of dearness 1856 and 1857 the Odessa corn nearly reached the French in price; and in the years of moderate prices, as in 1858 and 1859, Odessa corn rose higher: consequently French prices ought to exceed 25 francs the hectolitre, in order that there should be sufficient profit to bring an abundance from Odessa, and the supply would be requisite to meet deficient production.

Experience has brought to light a not less important fact; that was, when corn exceeds 30 francs the hectolitre in France, as in 1856, only limited quantities arrive from Odessa. In that year, in spite of the strenuous efforts made to obtain corn from various countries, but nine millions of hectolitres of all grain entered; and when, in 1858 and 1859, the prices fell, but two millions: a provision just sufficient for the city of Marseilles, where prices regularly exceeded those of the interior.

The agriculture of France can be divided into two parts: the north producing more and the south less than its consumption. The transport from north to south entails expenses advantageous to neither party; but the surplus of the north finds an outlet in 8 or 10 million hundredweight from the ocean ports, and the deficiency of the south is supplied by 2 million hundredweight from the Mediterranean. It is worthy of note that in 1847, with a produce of 97,611,140 hectolitres, the average price of wheat was 29 francs 46 cents the hectolitre; while in 1861, with a deficient crop of 75,116,287 hectolitres, the price did not exceed 24 francs 35 cents.

The soil of France is thus centesimally divided under cultivation: Grain crops 28·30 per cent., other crops and artificial meadows 5 per cent. each, fallow 10·80 per cent., natural meadows 9½ per cent., vineyards 4·10 per cent., chesnuts, olives, mulberry, &c., 0·20 per cent., pasture and waste lands 13·50 per cent.; forest, water, roads, building, and uncultivated 23·60 per cent.

The total number of each kind of live stock is estimated as follows:—Horses 3,000,000, asses and mules 730,000, horned cattle 10,094,000, calves 4,104,000, sheep and lambs 35,000,000. Of these, between one-fourth and one-fifth are of the ordinary kind, the remainder being merinos or of mixed breed. Goats and kids 1,400,000, swine above one year old 1,400,000, young pigs 4,000,000.

France derives a far greater portion of her supply of meat from abroad than England does. The average imports for consumption in the two countries between 1856 and 1860 were—

	United Kingdom.	France.
Cattle and calves	90,500	126,200
Sheep and lambs	213,000	402,099

In the three years ending 1860 we imported, on the average, 2,000,000 cwts. of flour from France. In 1861 we only received 61,000 cwts., and last year 578,000. Our imports of grain were scarcely a tenth of the previous year's supplies from France. Of wool, we received, in 1861, 1,148,163 lbs. from France, and sent there 10,604,815 lbs. The other agricultural produce, &c., we received from France in that year included 15,272 cwt. of hops, 291,091 cwt. potatoes, 31,606 tons of oil seed cake, 20,579 cwt. of flax, 143,045 cwt. of butter, 1,364,053 great hundred of eggs, 629,000 bushels of apples, 5954 horned cattle and calves, and 284 horses.

There are a few other products of French agricultural industry deserving of incidental mention. The mean annual production of wine in France is now 1089 million gallons. Of this quantity, 67 per cent. is consumed in the country, leaving 33 per cent. for exportation. Our supplies of French wine have declined from 932,000 gallons in 1860 to 651,000 in 1862.

The quantity of home-made sugar entered for consumption has doubled in the period under notice. In 1847, the beetroot sugar manufactured amounted to 52,369,000 kilogrammes and the year 1841 to 105,482,000. The consumption of sugar, home and foreign, which during the ten years 1837 to 1846 amounted annually, on an average, to 1,119,830 metrical quintals and to 1,335,256 quintals for the years 1847 to 1856, rose in 1861 to 2,356,170 quintals.

The quantity of tobacco manufactured and consumed in France rose from from 18,753,000 kilogrammes, to 29,286,000 kilogrammes, within the same period—an increase of 24,000,000 lbs.

There is only one article of importance which seems to have declined, and that is silk. The annual average production of cocoons from 1846 to 1862 was 53 million pounds, which had diminished from 1858 to 1861 to 26½ million pounds.

Looking at the industrial progress of France, we regret to perceive that our trade with that country is on the decline. In 1860, the value of British produce and manufactures sent there was 9¼ millions; last year it was only 5½ millions, and this notwithstanding the concessions that have been made in recent commercial treaties.

PURE JOY.

PRACTICAL men are often perplexed as much as they are amused by the familiar sight of a number of children launched promiscuously upon a level grass-plot, and advised, in general terms, "to go and play." No set form of amusement is prescribed, and no assistance is given; the happy beings are expected to look at the frisking lambs, to consider their ways, and be playful. The most curious part of the spectacle is, that the children at once proceed to do it. They seem to understand what they have to execute, and how to set to work, as well as if some definite laws of "playing about" had existed from time immemorial. This singular faculty disappears, it is true, with the assumption of jackets. Growing boys will play for hours if they have something to play at, and they will play with the most rudely improvised materials if the circumstances are only such as render amusement illicit; but set them to disport themselves deliberately under the conditions above mentioned, and they will at once turn sulky and misanthropic. The task gets harder as the years advance; it is as reasonable to expect an infant to preach a sermon as to expect a middle-aged gentleman to gambol. Nor is this incapacity for gratuitous exultation confined to physical sports. No intelligent person of a practical turn of mind can contemplate, without serious misgivings, the duty of becoming wildly joyful. Serenity of mind, he will probably feel, is at once easy and pleasant, if only the purse is heavy and the conscience light; but this not nearly sufficient to reach the standard which is represented by the word joy. What is wanted is something gushing and tumultuous "Go to," he will say, "let me now devote myself to exuberance of spirits." But what will the best intentions do if the spirits refuse to boil over? Jubilant rapture is delightful to look at, but it is distressingly difficult to get hold of and appropriate. With the most bacchanalian intentions in the world, how are fathers to begin? If history were consulted, it would be found that some nations, under the circumstances which we are considering, have proclaimed a general abrogation of debts. In modern days nothing could be more repugnant than such a course to a well balanced mind, unless it were the general payment of them. We do not seek such surprises or revolutions in our social relations to one another. Perhaps the wildest dream that the average Englishman could indulge in, in the way of festive re-adjustment of property, would be a day in the distant future set apart by the nations of the world for a universal restoration of umbrellas.

It is not with mere theory, however, that we are now concerned. The question of being joyful is one of considerable practical importance at the present moment. Here are twenty millions of Englishmen told that they are to make merry with all their might on a certain day of the coming week; and, what is more, there is not a man among them who is not disposed to do it to the best of his power. We are awakening, rousing ourselves from the gloom of the past year; *solvet se Tenerus lucta*; in virtue of a natural reaction, if for no other reason, we should wish to dance and play. The national movement towards merry-making is thus redeemed from any touch of vulgarity by the evident sincerity which prompts it. Now, will any one suggest some good mode of rejoicing? The more inventive spirits in all the town councils of the realm have been studying the subject for weeks. Their success, we are bound to say, has hardly been equal to the emergency. If there have been any attempts to depart from the established routine, and introduce some new and grandly festive conceptions, they have been few and far between. Still, there is here and there, in the catalogue of provincial designs, a spark or two of originality. To eat and drink comes, of course, by nature, and feeding children is part of every programme; but for Nottingham alone it is reserved to add to the genial character of the day by a monster temperance gathering; and Liverpool, on the strength of its grand public room, will enliven the occasion by a "series of organ performances." For the most part, the schools are to be treated to plum-pudding; but we should have hoped that the member whom Pontefract returns to Parliament would have had sufficient influence in one branch of practical art to prevent the sons and daughters of his constituents from being "regaled with tea." At Manchester there will be, in celebration of the occasion, a "general display of flags." Bath will supply its children with fourpence apiece, and a bun. At Richmond there will be public sports; in other words, the corporation will "play about." Kidderminster alone, noble Kidderminster, proposes to roast three oxen whole. The only news from Worcester is the mysterious announcement that a hitch has occurred in the proceedings. As regards the expense of the day, the corporations may be divided into three classes. Some vote the money from the public chest, on the principle that the rate-payers are sure to be loyally-minded, and that those who can revel, and won't revel, ought to be made to revel; some consider that the funds would be best supplied by private contributions; lastly, Sunderland will be provided with amusement at the cost of its munificent mayor.

As regards the festivities themselves, there is but one representation which it seems particularly necessary to urge upon the authorities of the various towns. Whatever else there is, let there be fireworks. Fireworks leave an impression upon the uneducated mind which even dinners fail very often to produce. Buns eaten are soon forgotten; but rockets and roman candles live and blaze in the memory for ever. There is something much more vivid about fireworks, more traditionally festive, more suggestive of pleasurable excitement, than in any amount of dull and useful food. There is the element of wastefulness, too, in burning gunpowder, which is a very large ingredient of all true merry-making. And, more than all, a display of fireworks is essentially public. All share alike in the spectacle. There cannot be one catherine-wheel for the rich and another catherine-wheel for the poor; one touch of pyrotechny makes the whole world kin. Without any leanings towards unbridled democracy, and without any wish to attack the general system of things, it is impossible to help observing with satisfaction that the privilege of looking up into the air is one which it requires no intellectual or pecuniary qualification to enjoy. The millionaire may gaze at the rockets as they rush up with all the gorgeousness of their blazing tails, and think that, admitted, as the post has it, to that equal sky, his faithful but badly-dressed fellow-citizen is at that very moment bearing him company. Let there be fireworks then, even if the roasted oxen have to be sacrificed for them. The chief object of all festive arrangements is, after all, to prove to ourselves that we are happy; but if, omitting abstract joy, there is any wish felt to give general practical pleasure, and signally to commemorate the day, the best means to devise for the purpose are those which will be most universal in their capacity for pleasing, and most vivid in their immediate effect on the senses.—*London Review*, March 7.

FASHIONS IN THE REIGN OF TERROR.—No lady would have been looked upon as fashionably dressed if she had not worn a *bonnet à l'humanité* and a *corset à la justice*. This derisory affectation, this impious frivolity, showed itself even in the manner in which the reactionists did not blush to parody the execution of their relations whom the Revolution had stricken. Wanting in respect to their own sorrows, to their own mourning, they made a very carnival of the occasion. A son wept for his father's death on the scaffold by making a movement to his friends in the street, which imitated the falling of a head into the executioner's basket; the despair of a widow manifested itself in the head-dress chosen for a love affair; the days of solemn and general affliction were days given to dancing and feasting; there were balls *à la victime*, to obtain admission to which it was necessary to exhibit a formal certificate, showing that the bearer had lost a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister, by the knife of the guillotine; the death of simple collateral relations did not give the right of entry. The female costume indispensable at these balls was that in which the dancer's mother or sister had perished—a red shawl and the hair clipped close to the neck. —*Louis Blanc's History of the French Revolution; Vol. XI.*

OUR DESTINY.—"If," says Theresa Longworth, to Major Yelverton, "If I could get fairly clear of you, chalk you out, disperse you in air, or by any means annihilate you, body and soul, I should go on my way rejoicing, singing, 'Oh, be joyful all ye lands;' and if you could blot me out, why, no doubt, you would do the same; but you can't and I can't, for there is a power stronger than either of us that rules all things—a hand twining together both our threads of life; and though they are knotted, and we should prefer them smooth and even, we have no time to choose our steps, but are hurried through rough and rocky paths; and though I sigh and rave, and you are stubborn and sweer, it is of no utility—away we go. There is a line cut out which we must follow, though we shrink and curse our fate ever so. I have come to this conviction—have not you?"

Department of Public Works.

Sydney, 9th June, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Western Road, 4th District:— 1-63. Upper Rock's Creek Bridge. 2-63. Red Ridge, near First Guyong Swamp 3-63. West of Guyong Swamp 4-63. West of Frederick's Valley 5-63. Streets of Orange Construction of a Bridge over the Goonoo Goonoo Creek, Tamworth. Construction of a Bridge over the Run of Water Creek, near Goulburn. Extension of the G. S. Railway, contracts Nos. 4 and 5 Fencing G. S. Railway extension, contract No. 3 Supply of furniture, for Police Office, Newcastle. Construction of the South Creek Viaduct on the Windsor and Richmond Railway. Contract No. 4.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th June.
Construction of a Bridge over the Railway, near Burwood.	12 o'clock noon. Tuesday, 23rd June.
Construction of a Stone Dyke, Farm Cove, fronting the Botanical Gardens.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 30th June.
Erection of Additions, Pilot Station, Moruya.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 7th July.
Erection of Police Station, Wentworth. Erection of Court-house, Wentworth. Construction of Stone Pier, Ulladulla.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 14th July.

W. M. ARNOLD.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY, NEW ZEALAND.

The Provincial Government of Canterbury, in pursuance of the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, which empowers the Superintendent of the Province to raise, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding £500,000, and to issue Debentures to that amount, is prepared to receive TENDERS for a portion of the above sum to an amount not exceeding £100,000.

The debentures are repayable 50 years from the day of the issue thereof, and will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the election of the purchasers in London, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, or Christchurch.

A Sinking Fund will be set apart yearly, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, to be increased by accumulated interest for the purpose of redeeming the principal.

Copies of the Canterbury Loan Ordinance, 1862, may be seen at the offices of the following agents, acting for the Provincial Government of Canterbury:—Messrs. MILES and CO., Melbourne; Messrs. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Sydney; also, at the office of the Provincial Secretary at Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Tenders must be sent in under seal, marked "Tenders for Canterbury Loan," and addressed to the Provincial Secretary, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Tenders will be received up to the hour of 1 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July, 1863, when they will be opened by the Provincial Government.

Tenders must be for nett cash, to be paid into the Provincial Treasury within two months after the acceptance of any tender.

Persons tendering to appear personally at the office of the Provincial Secretary, Canterbury, or where debarred from personal attendance, to give satisfactory reference through the agents acting for the Provincial Government.

The Provincial Government will not necessarily accept any tender.

THOMAS WM. MAUDE, Provincial Secretary.
Provincial Secretary's Office, Christchurch.
April 13, 1863.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

Annual revenue, upwards of	£56,000	0 0
Accumulated and invested funds, upwards of	130,000	0 0
New premiums, from January 1st to June 30th, 1862	6,617	2 6
New assurances, ditto ditto	161,750	0 0
355 new policies issued, ditto ditto ..		

Directors:
GEORGE KING, Esq., Chairman.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq., M.L.A., Deputy Chairman.
Robert Gillilan, Esq. | The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
S. A. Joseph, Esq. | Samuel Thompson, Esq.
Medical Referee:
SPROTT BOYD, Esq., M.D., No. 6, Lyons-terrace, Hyde-Park.

ASSURANCES on single or joint lives.
ANNUITIES—PRESENT, DEFERRED, and REVERSIONARY.
ENDOWMENTS for the education of children, or establishing them in life, or for old age.
PROFITS periodically ascertained, and divided annually among the members of the Society, greatly exceed those of any other office.
SPECIAL PRIVILEGES—PROTECTION OF ALL POLICIES after a time to members and their families against the claims of creditors.
LOANS ON MORTGAGE of city and suburban real estate.
PROSPECTUSES, and every information, may be obtained from the Agents and Medical Referees, and at the Principal Office.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

Principal Office, Hunter-street.
August 1st, 1862. No. 1.

METCALFE'S MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 9, Bridge-street, Sydney.

Agents in Newcastle—Messrs. J. WARD and CO.
Ditto in London—J. B. METCALFE, Esq., Lloyds.
Marine Surveyor—Captain W. F. NORIE.
Marine Insurance effected at the lowest current rates, tables of which can be obtained on application at the Office.
Policies on goods, gold, or specie, to Great Britain, granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

M. METCALFE, Manager.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF VICTORIA.

Head Offices, No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
For Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.
Capital, £200,000. Liability, Unlimited.

This Company insures against loss by fire at the lowest current rates of premium, and on conditions framed with greatest liberality.

LIFE ASSURANCES
are effected at English rates, and lives slightly diseased accepted on equitable terms.

FIDELITY
in situations of trust guaranteed at moderate premiums, from 15 shillings per cent. per annum upwards, with reductions on succeeding years for first-class risks.

By combination of life assurance with fidelity guarantee, a further very material reduction may be effected.

CHARLES J. LUCAS, secretary.

Full particulars and forms of proposal of
COOK and CO., Wynyard-square, agents for Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia.
Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
GEORGE WATSON, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting house only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandize, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades in advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to the policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, scales of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £500,000.
Head Office, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Martin, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
James Byrnes, Esq. | J. M. Leigh, Esq.

FIRE SURVEYOR.
J. F. Bibby, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain W. F. Norie.

This Company effects transactions in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE insurance.
The directors meet daily for the dispatch of business.
Claims upon the Company are equitably adjusted and promptly settled.
Marine losses are made payable in Sydney or London, at the option of the assured.
Forms of application, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's office, as above.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital £500,000.
Head Office, 325, George-street, Sydney.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. CHARLES KEMP, M.L.C., Chairman.
Edward Flood, Esq. | John Binny, Esq.
J. B. Rundle, Esq. | William Moffitt, Esq.
M. Alexander, Esq., M.L.A.
Fire Surveyor. | Marine Surveyor.
W. F. Kemp, Esq. | Captain R. T. Moodie.

This Company is prepared to issue Policies in both branches of Fire and Marine Insurance at the current rates of premium.
Marine losses made payable in London or Sydney at the option of the assured.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, &c., can be obtained free on application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, manager.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £1,000,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE—52, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
CHAIRMAN:
Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

Fire, Life, and Marine Insurances effected at the lowest current rates of premium.

WILLIAM JACK, resident secretary.

TENDERS wanted, for Plastering, Painting, and Glazing three Houses at Pyrmont, for A. WADSWORTH.

TO GRAZIERS.—Tenders for leasing the University Paddock for grazing purposes will be received up to 30th June.

TENDERS required from competent persons for reconstruction and laying down a PATENT SLIP. For particulars apply at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

TENDERS for RAILWAY CONTRACTS: buildings at Wentworth, &c. All particulars at 51, Hunter-st.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy ..... Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance) £1

The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 9250 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

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and 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line to each insertion.

A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.

All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

*** STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order IN ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.

Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF ACCOUNTS CURRENT and PLANS of DISTRIBUTION LODGED.—In Insolvency.—In the estates as under:—Accounts and plans in the undermentioned estates, showing dividends in the pound on concurrent claims proved (after providing for preferential claims in full), now lies for inspection in the office of Insolvent Estates, King-street, Sydney. They may be inspected by the Insolvent, any creditor, or other person interested, for fourteen days from date hereof; and any such person conceiving himself aggrieved by any charge or provision in the said account or plan may, within that time, enter his objection in writing in the said office, stating the grounds; and he shall, at same time, serve notice upon the official assignee, and upon any party affected thereby, to show cause in due course why the said account or plan should not be amended; otherwise, the official assignee will, on the twenty-fifth day of June instant, apply to confirm the same as lodged.

Dated at Sydney, the ninth day of June, 1863.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.
W. LEY, 4s. 10d. in the £, a first dividend.
JOHN MACDONNELL, 3s. 3d. in the £.
ST. JULIAN, 1s. 7½d. in the £, a first dividend, and preferent claims in full.
FREDERICK DENGATE, 13s. 8d. in the £.
W. S. GRIFFITHS, 6s. 7d. in the £, and preferent claims in full.
JAMES REDGATE, 2s. 11½d. in the £.
EDWARD FERNY, 2s. 6½d. in the £.
GROVENOR FRANCIS, 7d. in the £.
THOMAS BAWDEN, 8s. 6 15-16d. in the £

NOTICE to FLOCKMASTERS.—In consequence of the appearance of scab among certain flocks in the Liverpool Plains district, the undersigned have deemed it necessary to employ a competent person to watch all the high roads leading through their runs, near Mudgee, Lawson's Creek, Cooyal, Reedy Creek, Louee, and Ryalstone. All sheep found travelling through any of these runs will be subject to the strictest examination, and, if found to be diseased, immediate steps will be taken to have them destroyed, and their owners will be held responsible for any damage either of us may sustain.

From henceforth, no travelling sheep will be allowed to camp near any of our stations; and any that may be found off the high road, on our freehold land, will be immediately sent to Pound.

We also deem it necessary to inform all persons who may send fat sheep through our runs, that we have men employed to escort them through our freehold land, extending a distance of nearly 40 (forty) miles, with positive instructions not to let them go off the road.

N. P. BAYLY,
EDWARD KING COX,
H. W. BLOOMFIELD.

Mudgee, March 24th.

AUSTRALIAN BOND and FREE STORES, Elizabeth-street North, near Circular Quay. Every description of goods, free or bond, received and stored at moderate rates in the abovenamed secure, spacious, and centrally situated stores. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; M. BAAR and CO., Pitt-street; or L. CARROLL, Warehousekeeper.

AGISTMENT.—BOOTY HILL, 4000 acres.—Horses (single), 1s. 6d.; cattle, 6d., for a term as per agreement.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.
A. BELL, Booty Hill.

SELECT EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—TRENTON VILLA, Randwick, near the seaside.—In consequence of alterations and improvements in the above establishment, Mr. EDSON will be enabled after the June vacation to receive a few additional pupils. The number of boarders will still be very limited, not exceeding ten, so as to ensure the same domestic comforts, and careful supervision, that have given such satisfaction to the parents of those pupils placed under Mr. Edson's care. The residence is most healthily situated, surrounded by grounds affording ample space for recreation. Parents who have juniors that they may be reluctant to place in a large school, will find this a most eligible establishment. For prospectus, and terms (which are very moderate), apply to Mr. EDSON, Trenton Villa, Randwick.

FORBES HOTEL, King and York streets.—Mrs. ELLEN COHEN begs to invite the million to eat Roast Beef and Plump Pudding, Free, on that auspicious occasion, the day kept in commemoration of the Marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra, THURSDAY, June 11th, 1863. Come one, come all, and partake of the hospitality of the hostess. Cut and come again is the motto. The first cut at 9 o'clock in the evening.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

W. FRITCHARD'S PRODUCE STORES, RE-MOVED to 17 and 19, KING-STREET.—On SALE, colonial manufactured tobacco, superior to any in the market.

Lucerne and cotton hay, a large assortment
Bathurst potatoes
Seed, oats, barley, maize, bran, &c., in lots to suit buyers
Free storage for 5000 tons of goods on reasonable terms.

J. PEARSON begs to apprise his friends and patrons that he has just opened a beautiful assortment of London-made ORNAMENTAL HAIR, consisting of wigs, fronts, plaits, &c; also, the finest samples of Turkey and other sponges yet seen in the colony; Meehi's magic strops, every size; Plome's best hair-cutting scissors, imported expressly for the trade. Also every kind of materials hair-workers may require supplied on most reasonable terms. 69, Market-street.

SOUTH KURRAJONG.—To the Inhabitants of Sydney visiting Kurrajong, near Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. EZZY, having completed the alterations in their comfortable cottage, will be most happy to receive visitors desirous of spending a few weeks in that healthy neighbourhood. It is situated in a pleasant part of this delightful district, within a short distance of Mr. Bowen's, and the surrounding beautiful scenery. Enquire of Mr. SULLIVAN, Windsor-street, Richmond, who has conveyances running to the district.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY STORE

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.—In consequence of extensive alterations to be made by Messrs. JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO., upon their premises in King-street, they beg to inform friends and customers, both in town and country, that their present choice assortment of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, together with a large quantity of iron bedsteads, carpets, druggets, hearthrugs, door mats, coir matting, upholstery, trimmings, chimney glasses, winged wardrobes with plate-glass doors, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Silver's portable furniture, just landed, and which will be sold at reduced prices. The above offers an excellent opportunity to parties about to furnish, and as the whole must be cleared out by the 1st July next, JOHN HILL, Jun., and CO. would advise an early call. Australian Furniture Warehouse, 100, King-street.

IF YOU want a good Mattress, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF YOU want a good Palliasse, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

IF YOU want your Mattress re-made go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-st, Sydney.

IF YOU want a good Iron Bedstead, go to the Australian Bedding Manufactory, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, 21s. and 25s.; American chairs 3s. 3d. and 3s. 9d., at R. M. PITE'S, 161, Kent-street, by Gas-lane.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—Chinese Lanterns for SALE. WILEY and SON.

PRIZE MEDALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS, LONDON, 1851 AND 1862. EVANS and STEVENS, Manufacturers of Surgical Instruments to the English Army, and the Hon. Council of India, Patentees of the Rotary Trephine and Propelling Vaccinator, and Sole Makers of Evans' celebrated London-made Crown Lancets.

No. 12, Old Fish-street, St. Paul's, London.

Surgical equipments, containing every requisite for field service, prepared under the personal supervision of a member of the firm, who, from his own experience with the English army during the whole of the Crimean campaign, can guarantee their completeness.

A large assortment of surgical instruments and appliances always in stock, and can be supplied at the lowest prices compatible with excellence of material and workmanship, in which particulars they cannot be surpassed.

SHEEP WASHING APPARATUS.—"This pump has answered admirably—in fact—the wool that took MORT'S gold medal for the best wool washed on sheeps' back, was washed by this pump. I feel great pleasure in recommending it to wool growers, the L.U.E. wool washed by this pump brought 2s. 6d. per pound this year in Sydney.

(Signed) H. W. BLOOMFIELD, Lowes."

"Having purchased one of Bingham's sheep washing pumps from Mr. W. F. Plant, two years since, we have found it to work very satisfactorily, washing the wool very clean with a small amount of labour.

(Signed) D. M. and G. H. JONES.
Burnett, Queensland.

"January 27th, 1863."

"This is to certify that one of Bingham's sheep washing machines, manufactured by W. F. Plant, of the Willow Tree Works, was worked by me at sheep washing last November, and gave every satisfaction.

(Signed) JOHN BOUCHER, proprietor,
Buckelong, Bombala, Manero District.

"January 19th, 1863."

Manufactured only by WILLIAM F. PLANT, Willow Tree Plough Works, 36, York-street, Sydney, opposite Jacobs' Post Office Hotel.

GOSPEL OAK GALVANIZED TINNED IRON.—(Formerly sold under the name of Morewood and Rogers' Patent.) The only Prize Medal granted in the Galvanized Iron Trade at the International Exhibition, 1862, was awarded to the proprietors of the "GOSPEL OAK WORKS," TIPTON, STAFFORDSHIRE, for "the excellent quality of their sheets." Supplied through all London merchants. WILLIAM LEE, agent, 74, King William-street, London.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute Indents in the following branches, on favourable terms.

Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, from Messrs. Rabone, Brothers, and Co., Birmingham.
American Tools, &c., through their New York Agents.
Glass.—Sheet, crown, plate, and ornamental, from Messrs. Chance, Brothers, and Co., Birmingham.
Plated and Silver Ware, from Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co.
Drugs and Chemicals, from Messrs. Bailey and Sons, Wolverhampton.
English and Foreign Fancy Goods, glass, earthenware, &c., &c.

Samples and books of drawings may be seen on application.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.

Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaladah
Burgundy.

The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.

G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. have ON SALE:—
Californian flour, in 50 lb. bags, Golden Gate and other brands
Adelaide flour, in 100 lb. bags
Kent hops and Belgian hops, 1861
Brandy, in cases
Lowndes' old tom
Ind Coope's ale, in bulk and bottle
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s pale ale, in bulk
Morice, Cox, and Co.'s double stout, in bottle
Holloways
Galvanized iron
Zinc sheets
White lead
Fireworks, in small tins, well assorted
Toys, in cases
Ollmen's stores
Spring and tool steel
Liverpool salt
Port wine, in cases
Sherry, in cases
Soda ash
Sodawater bottles
Sodawater
Lemonade
Tonic waters
Selmer waters
Crockeryware
Portland cement
Red lead
Crucibles, various sizes.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., George-street, Sydney.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR in 50 lb. bags, just landing ex Gertrude, from San Francisco.

The celebrated Golden Gate brand, unequalled in quality by anything ever produced, can be obtained in any quantity at the office of the undersigned.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Beeby and Dunstan's
Magarey's
Hart's
Duffield's
Steven's
Dunn and Son's,
And other first-class brands, always on SALE.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE WHEAT for SALE by the undersigned. BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

MAURITIUS and Java snowdrop, crystal, counter, and ration Sugars. E. FISHER and SON.

JAVA RICE, Adelaide flour, dates, whisky, rum, brandy, &c. FISHER and SON, George and Argyle sts.

WHITE Clover SEED—last Silesian—just landed, in 300 lb. casks. L. STYPMANN, 313, George-st.

CANDLE COTTON—different kinds, for SALE. LOUIS STYPMANN, 313, George-street.

CANDLE WICKING—various samples, for SALE. LOUIS STYPMANN, 313, George-street.

RESIN for SALE—a fine sample. LOUIS STYPMANN, 313, George-street.

BACON.—A few Flitches prime Cumberland BACON for SALE. Apply on board the Bucton Castle, at Campbell's Wharf.

HAY, now landing ex Highlander, from Hobart Town. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON and CO., Charlotte-place.

JUST LANDED, and on SALE by the undersigned—
Davis's bitters, Castell and Brown's candied peel
Barcelona nuts, macaroni and vermicelli
North Wilts cheese, Robinson and Belville's oatmeal, in casks; Robinson's oatmeal, in tins 14 and 28lbs.
Taylor's homœopathic cocoa, crystallised jujubes
Moire's, Copland's, and Joyce's jams; Brown and Polson's corn flour, Keffler's confectionery, in cwt. cases.
WATKINS and LEIGH.

HENFREY'S LIQUEURS, GINGER WINE, and Cordials. Warranted not to ferment in any climate.

NEWCASTLE WALLSEND COAL COMPANY.—THE STEAM CRANES at Newcastle being again at work, this Company is prepared to supply their BEST DOUBLE SCREENED COAL, in any quantity, without delay.

This Company's Coal is all weighed at the Government Weigh-bridge.

Orders are requested to be sent to the Secretary, at the head office, Exchange, Sydney; or to the Local Manager, Newcastle.

By order,
F. W. BINNEY, Secretary.

Sydney, June 5th, 1863.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Clayton and Shuttleworth's models. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

TERRY'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES. E. SAMUEL and CO., 48, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne. Sole agents for Victoria.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES, in variety, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

GALVANIZED Corrugated IRON—65 tons, various brands, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

LEAD PIPE, ½ inch; and 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lb. sheet LEAD. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-st., Circular Quay.

10,000 FEET of Yorkshire FLAGSTONES, cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

PLASTER OF PARIS, ex Princess of Wales, from London now discharging. R. WYNNE.

600,000 FEET Hardwood, Deals, Pine, Cedar, Kauri, Shingles. W. JOLLY and CO.

COLONIAL Hardwood Flooring Boards, tongued, grooved, and planed. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-st.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

200,000 FEET American flooring, lining and clear pine, various thicknesses
100,000 feet Baltic deals, 11 and 9 x 3, cut to order
90,000 feet Oregon spars and planks, long lengths
50,000 feet prime cedar
2,500 doors and glazed windows
60,000 feet G. and T. deal pine, and Oregon flooring
Mouldings, Architraves, Skirting, &c., in pine and cedar, on hand, and made to pattern
Carpenters' Work of first class, executed with the least possible delay.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Steam Saw and Moulding Mills, Erskine-street; Branch Yard, 7, Parramatta-street.
N.B.—Messrs. G. and S., having made arrangement for a regular supply of Colonial Hardwood Log, of first quality, are prepared to cut orders on short notice. Grooved and tongued hardwood flooring, any thickness, made in first-rate style, to order.

HANDSOME Hooded BUGGY, Pair Horses and Harness, £100. GIBSON'S Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

HORSES.—BUCHAN THOMSON has for SALE at THE STABLES, Bligh and O'Connell streets—
Carriage and buggy pairs
Dogcart, phaeton, and buggy horses
Saddle and sidesaddle ditto

HATCH HOUSE for SALE, very suitable for a wharfinger's office. Apply to Captain RIDLEY, on board the Bucton Castle, at Campbell's Wharf.

STOCK for SALE by the undersigned.—Deliverable in all parts of Queensland, and in lots to suit purchasers:—
25,000 first-class young breeding sheep
15,000 ditto store wethers, 2 to 5 years old
400 ditto rams, of all ages
3,000 ditto female store cattle
17,000 ditto mixed store cattle. Also,
4000 ditto store bullocks
Several really first-class choice sheep and cattle stations, and
Stocked and unstocked country.
For full particulars see "OUR CIRCULAR," issued on the 15th and 30th of every month, copies of which may be had, either from us, or our agents.
FATTORINI and CO., stock and station agents, Ipswich, Queensland.
☞ Offices of the Sydney Branch, Terry's-building, 381, Pitt-street, opposite Mort's gateway.

STATIONS for SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED.—A first-class Sheep Station at the head of the Dawson, lightly stocked.
A large Run, on the Darling Downs, first-class improvements, with or without stock.
A new Run, on the "Burroo,' very superior country, small number of stock.
For full particulars apply to HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP for SALE by the undersigned, on the Darling Downs—
14,030 Ewes, of various ages
7,000 Maidens (with other flocks)
4,800 Weaners (mixed sexes)
14,400 Store and Fat Wethers
Rams of best blood.
On the Burnett—
3060 Weaners, equal sexes, first class
1300 Maidens.
HENRY BRIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

CATTLE STATION in New England, for Sale; most valuable improvements; large portion fenced in. Capabilities, 5000 head. J. R. RADFORD, 128, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a new BRICK HOUSE, stone foundation slated roof, four rooms and kitchen, with double frontage. Apply Mr. THOMAS M'CAFFREY, Phœnix Wharf.

FOR SALE, a HOUSE (cheap), in the best part of Palmer-street, near to Woolloomooloo-street; also, the Riley Estate, and Mr. Wentworth's Allotments, as usual. Apply W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

EASTWOOD, KISSING POINT.—This valuable and extensive ORANGERY and ORCHARD, with Family RESIDENCE, &c., is for private SALE. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

O'CONNELL-STREET.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, that valuable block of LAND, with the COTTAGE thereon, opposite the stores of Messrs. Thacker and Co. By order of the executors of the late William Cape, Esq. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, June 12th, at 2 o'clock,
At the risk of Mr. Adeane,
10 head of horse stock
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Carriers' Team.
Well known on the Southern Roads.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant,
A very superior team, consisting of
5 splendid heavy draught horses
6-ton waggon
Shaft and leading harness
Tarpaulin, hobbles, and sundries.

The above are to be sold on account of the estate of the late Mr. John Motley, who spared no expense to have the best horses on the road, and was noted for their superior condition.

First-class Saddle and Harness Horses, and Unbroken Colts.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Bowen and M'Alister to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, 12th June, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of strong upstanding horses, nearly all broken in, in fine condition, suited for heavy draught, hackney, omnibus, and patent safety purposes.

☞ The quality of the horse stock usually brought to Sydney by Mr. Peter M'Alister is so well known that it is only necessary to add that the above lot is described by him to be equal, if not superior, to the previous lots

Saddle and Harness Horses. Just arrived.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from T. Blackman, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
8 head of horses, broken to saddle and harness, and in good condition, just arrived from the South country.

Draft of Useful Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from T. Blackman, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of strong useful colts and fillies, in good condition and adapted for every purpose. A few amongst them are broken in.

Light Family Carriage.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A light and convenient cab phaeton—built to order a short time back at considerable cost—in first-rate order, and adapted for either one or two horses, with lamps, cushions, &c., complete.

Tilbury Gig
No-top Buggy and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A no-top concord buggy and harness
A light English-built tilbury gig, in good order.

Strong Useful Broken-in Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from C. Throsby, Esq., Throsby Park, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on TUESDAY, 17th instant, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of strong useful horses, consisting of horses suited for heavy draught, coaching, and hackney purposes.

To Cattle Breeders and others.

Imported Durham Bull.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by T. S. Mort, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 12 o'clock,
A remarkably fine Durham bull, bred by Earl Bessborough, got by "Young Belgrave" by "Belgrave," dam "Lovely" by "Percy" (9472); grand dam by Cyrus; g. g. dam "Red Simson," dam Fancy.
To be seen at the Bazaar.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Badgery, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of first-class horse stock.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by M. Herbert, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
100 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Green Teas.
1005 Packages, damaged.
Ex Star of Peace, from Shanghai.
Hyson skin
Twankay
Young Hyson
In Chests, Halves, and Boxes.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Speculators
To Country Buyers, and others.

For Auction Sale, at the New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock precisely.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, ——, master, from Shanghai.
Damaged by sea water.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Star of Peace,
F&Co over K in triangle.
No. 1— 116 chests hyson twankay, 66 lbs.
2— 498 half-chests ditto ditto, 35 lbs.
JT in triangle over D.
No. 1— 104 boxes hyson twankay, 11 lbs.
2— 92 ditto young hyson, 12 lbs.
3— 28 ditto hyson twankay, 11 lbs.
4— 60 ditto young hyson, 11 lbs.
5— 32 ditto hyson skin, 11 lbs.
6— 5 chests young hyson, 57 lbs.
7— 4 boxes hyson twankay, 14 lbs.
8— 2 chests hyson skin, 51 lbs.
9— 10 ditto twankay, 56 lbs.
10— 10 ditto young hyson, 49 lbs.
11— 2 ditto hyson skin, 49 lbs.
12— 2 ditto twankay, 46 lbs.
13— 20 ditto young hyson, 60 lbs.
14— 2 ditto hyson skin, 56 lbs.
15— 3 ditto twankay, 55 lbs.
16— 15 ditto ditto, 52 lbs.

1005 packages.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 16th instant.

Groceries
Ollmen's Stores
Paper Bags
Sago
Oatmeal
Pearl Barley
Nuts
Candles, &c. &c.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, No. 273, George-street, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several parcels of the above.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Ollmen's Stores
Colman's starch
Ditto Mustard
Pearl Barley
Provisions
Candles, &c., &c.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of the above, ex Bankside and other late arrivals.

Drab Devon Jackets
Drab Reversible ditto
Drab Beaver ditto
Fancy Witney ditto
Blue Beaver ditto
Coloured Sealskin ditto
Bedford Cord Pantaloons
Ditto ditto Trousers
Australian Doe ditto.
24 Packages, just landed ex Lord Macaulay.
☞ For Positive and Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, 12th June.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
24 packages of the above goods.
Without the slightest reserve.
Super drab Devon jackets
Ditto ditto reversible ditto
Ditto ditto beaver ditto
Fancy witney ditto
Blue beaver ditto
Coloured sealskin ditto
Bedford cord pantaloons
American pilot coats, rug-lined
Ditto sealskin sacs, fancy-lined
Ditto mohair ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto drab driving ditto
Ditto bedford cord trousers
Ditto self mole ditto, D. S.
Ditto drab ditto ditto, D. S.
Ditto fancy doe ditto
Ditto blue beaver ditto
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Men's fancy doe and black cloth vests
Ditto brown and grey cotton and worsted hosiery
Miners' kersey drawers
Felt and canadian hats
Boys' caps, &c
Paxton, piccadilly, and persigny collars
Beaufort and fancy ties
Gents' fine white shirts, W. and B.
Ditto fancy regatta ditto ditto
Ditto Swiss front ditto ditto
Ditto crimson and angola ditto ditto
Men's lambswool vests and pants
Ditto merino ditto ditto
Ditto Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black alliance sac coats
Ditto fancy doeskin ditto.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Prints.
Purple Pads
Purple Pads
Purple Pads
☞ For and on account of whom it may concern,
Ex Persia, Smith, master, from London.

FRIDAY, 12th June.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
WR in diamond,
§ 1 §—One case, containing
50 pieces purple pads, 2697, slightly damaged.
Tin and wood case.
§ 2 §—One case, containing
60 pieces purple pads, 2710½, slightly damaged.
Tin and wood case.
§ 3 §—One case, containing
50 pieces purple pads, 2710½, slightly damaged.
Tin and wood case.
§ 4 §—One case, containing
50 pieces purple pads, 2760½, slightly damaged.
Tin and wood case.
Terms, cash.

Continuation Sale.

FRIDAY, 12th June.

☞ Attractive Unreserved Sale of 127 Packages of Black and Coloured French Merinoes
Tartan Checks
Printed Reps
Fine Saxony Galas
Knotted Colleen Bawns
Fancy Tweeds and Shepherds
Fur-trimmed Shawls
Sealskin Mantles, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, June 12th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
127 packages new goods, just landed ex Lord Macaulay, comprising
Fine French merinoes, extra widths
Ditto ditto ditto, ingrain colours
Rich printed foulards
Ditto ditto reps
Silk stripe wincays
Aberdeen wincays
Plain ditto
Pure Clonmel alpacas
Fine black lustres
Rich Norwich checks
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 superior Witney blankets
9-4, 10-4 scarlet ditto ditto
9-4, 10-4 gentian ditto ditto ditto
9-4 woollen knitted rugs
9-8 new pattern prints
Fine dressed hollands
Ditto rough ditto
Ditto cream ditto
Ladies' steel skirts, 12 to 40 hoops
Crinoline steel, ½ to ¾ inch
Ladies' Swiss and gilt belts
Rich black and coloured moires
18 to 24 inch black glaces and gros
20 inch coloured glaces
Chenille and braid nets
Scarborough rolls
Rich oriental ribbons
Printed bordered cambric handkerchiefs
Linen and cotton ticks
Saxony Welsh flannels
Fine coloured ditto
Ladies' silk umbrellas
Ditto ditto parachutes
Ditto and children's underclothing
Wincays, in piece and shirts
Infants' cashmere cloaks and hoods
Brown and black straw hats
7-4 parramatta cloths
Ladies' fine white cotton hose
Ditto Spanish brown ditto
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Habit's coloured kid gloves
Ditto ditto gauntlets, &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Damaged Imitation Welsh Flannels
Ditto Lancashire ditto
Ditto Coloured Saxony ditto
Ditto Printed Fancy ditto.
☞ For and on account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bankside, Woodriff, master, from London.

FRIDAY, 12th June.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock.
D&Co in diamond, M at side,
§105§—One bale, containing
10 pieces imitation welsh flannel, No. 140
10 ditto ditto ditto, A 20
Double canvas, &c.
§106§—One bale containing
20 pieces imitation welsh flannel, No. 49
Double canvas, &c.
§107§—One bale containing
4 pieces pink Saxony flannels, No. 170
8 ditto sky ditto ditto, No. 170
6 ditto dark blue ditto ditto, No. 170
3 ditto scarlet ditto ditto, No. 170
4 ditto magenta ditto ditto, No. 170
Double canvas, &c.
§108§—One case containing
4 pieces Lancashire flannel, No. 5
4 ditto ditto ditto, No. 9
4 ditto ditto ditto, No. 11
5 ditto printed fancy check ditto, 159
5 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 235
4 ditto grey mixture ditto, 170
Double canvas, &c.
Terms, cash

☞ Monster Attractive Sale of Boots, &c., &c.

MONDAY, June 15th.

347 Packages New Goods.
Now landing ex Princess of Wales.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
347 packages of new goods, from the celebrated house of
Turner, Brothers, and Co.
James Wetherall and Co.
Henry Worms and Co.
The auctioneers would especially direct the attention of the trade to this important sale, every article being of the best manufacture, and selected expressly for the market.
Terms, liberal.

☞ On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

Miscellaneous Articles of Furniture and Sundries,
(Removed from No. 145, Bourke-street.)
And a Quantity of General Merchandise, Bronze Fenders, &c

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 o'clock precisely,
Household furniture and general merchandise.
Terms, cash.

☞ On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Fancy Goods, &c., &c.
Suitable for Proprietors of Fancy Repositories, Perfumers, and others.
*** For Absolute Sale.
N.B.—The sale will comprise the following assortment, namely:—
Hair Oil, Hair, Clothes, and Scrubbing Brushes, Cosmetiques, Pomades, Small Tooth Combs, Pocket, Back, and Rack Combs—very superior; assorted Scents, Eau-de-Cologne, Windsor and other Soaps, Glove Boxes, Telescope Drinking Cups, Feather Dusters, Beads, Draft and Backgammon Boards and Men, Pipes, Playing Cards, Stationery, Pocket Cutlery, and a variety of Saleable Goods—all for Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An assorted invoice of the above.
Terms, cash.

Important to Parties in search of a First-class Cattle Station.

An Imperative Sale by Public Auction,
On 15th June, 1863,
By direction of the Curator of Intestate Estates.
In the Estate of the late Mr. George Mole.

TALMALMO STATION,
Murrumbidgee District.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Curator of Intestate Estates to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, on 15th of June next,
All his interest in the well known station "Talmalmo," together with
600 head of cattle, including
100 milkers, with
20 calves, and
60 or 70 head of horse stock.
The station is computed to contain 3060 acres, less 320 acres freehold land, and is abundantly watered by permanent lagoons and the river Murray.
It is between fifty and sixty miles from Albury and Tumberumbah, and eighty miles from Tumut, Adelong, and Beechworth.
To be sold at the same time, either with or without the station,
Two stacks of wheat, supposed to contain about 300 bushels, a cart and harness, household furniture, and other sundries.

☞ The inventory of the same may be seen, together with a description of the boundaries of the run, at the office of the auctioneer, and every information obtained from the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Albury.
N.B.—This sale will not include the 320 acres purchased land, or the improvements thereon.
Terms, cash.

Perfumery.

Now landing ex Centurion.

MONDAY, 15th June.

To Perfumers, Storekeepers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, 10 cases Price and Co.'s perfumery.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Ollmen's Stores
Provisions.

TUESDAY, 16th June.

To Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of groceries, ollmen's stores, and provisions.
Full particulars will be duly published.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Palings, Shingles
Potatoes, Fruit.
Ex Kate, from Hobart Town.
On an early day.
On Grafton Wharf.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, on an early day,
The cargo of the brig Kate, from Hobart Town.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.
Terms at sale.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

QUEENSLAND.
NOGOA DISTRICT.

"NARDOO,"
A FIRST-CLASS RUN,
Distant about 285 miles from Rockhampton.
Together with
10,100 SHEEP.

Terms—One-third cash; residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, with bank discount, secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 30th June,
That first-class run NARDOO, situate in the Nogoa district, recently taken up under the Pastoral Occupation Act, of 1862.
The run comprises three blocks, the general character of the country being undulating downs and broad leaf iron-bark ridges, and well watered—as was amply tested during the late severe drought—during the whole of which there was

PERMANENT WATER.

With the above valuable run will be sold the following sheep:—

EWES—2½ years and upwards.....		3340
	(Very few old sheep)	
Maidens		1409
WEANERS—mixed sexes		2585
WETHERS—2 years old		1200
	3 to 5 years old	1360
RAMS		115
Total.....		10,100 more or less.

*** The sheep are in prime condition, and the rams have been put in the ewe flocks to secure a lambing to commence in August.
Two first-class teams, with drays and tackling complete; 16 horses, with carts, harness, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Attention is particularly requested to the sale of this property, which is under imperative instructions from the proprietor, now absent from the colony. It affords an opportunity of securing a very choice lot of sheep, together with a considerable extent of very superior country. The improvements comprise a few huts and sheepyards, the runs having only been recently occupied.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

Gigantic Sale of
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
Comprising the whole of that splendid BLOCK of LAND originally intended as a site for the TOWN HALL, having extensive frontage to the following streets:—
160½ FEET TO BRIDGE-STREET
240 FEET TO ELIZABETH-STREET,
248 FEET TO BENT-STREET, and
391 FEET TO PHILLIP-STREET.

Title—Direct from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st July,
The above BLOCK of CITY PROPERTY, in all comprising an AREA OF NEARLY TWO ACRES, with extensive frontages, as detailed above, and as recently SUBDIVIDED INTO 26 FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES, as follows—
7 ALLOTMENTS fronting BRIDGE-STREET
10 ALLOTMENTS fronting PHILLIP-STREET
9 ALLOTMENTS fronting ELIZABETH-STREET
together with a
LARGE BLOCK OF LAND,
having frontage to Bent-street, Elizabeth-street and Phillip-street.
☞ Hardly ever before has there been such an opportunity afforded to the moneyed interest of purchasing really splendid building sites, and selecting from a large extent of frontage to four leading streets. The position of the allotments now about to be brought to public sale is undeniably among
THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY.
Their proximity to the
WHOLE OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES,
including both Houses of Parliament,
TO MANY OF THE LEADING MERCANTILE HOUSES,
and also to
THE GREAT SHIPPING OUTLET—THE CIRCULAR QUAY,
give to them advantages, in a business point of view, perhaps not possessed by any allotments in the metropolis, whilst their
CONTIGUITY TO THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND THE DOMAIN
also renders them equally available as sites for first-class private dwelling-houses.
LITHOGRAPHS now ready for distribution.

FRIDAY, 12th June, 1863.

Earthenware.
From the celebrated house of E. and C. Challenor.

To Earthenware Dealers, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
25 packages of earthenware, viz,
Bowls and saucers—canton, flown, unique gem, bouquet, sydney, &c.
Bowls—globe dove, brown and green fibre, &c.
Toilet sets—florence and plain cubs, blue gem, &c.
Egg cups—unique gem, bouquet, and sydney
Jugs—lotus, blue park scenery, dove, sydney and bouquet, &c.
Fancy cans—painted
Mustards, peppers, and salts—willow
Mugs—flanged canton, flown, blue and mulberry gem
Butters, tubs and stands—sydney and unique, &c.
Chambers, bowls, jelly cans, milk pans
Covered bowls, blanc mange moulds
Assorted crates, suitable for storekeepers in the interior.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers, Grocers, and others.

Account Books
Foolscap, 10, 11, 12, 14 lbs.
Commercial Post
Brief, 18 lbs.
Paper Bags
Casing Papers
Envelopes
Shop Twine
D. S. Hand
Cards, Printing and Playing.
Now landing ex Merrie England.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
A large quantity of the above goods, full particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

TUESDAY, 16th June.

To Drapers, Hosiers, Woollen Drapers, and the Trade.

Now landing ex late arrivals.
Blankets
Slops
Calicoes
Hosiery
Woollens
Shirts
Shawls, &c.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
97 packages of the above goods.

To Ironmongers, Storekeepers, and Upholsterers.

Now Landing ex Merrie England.

Black Curled Horse Hair
Grey ditto ditto
Town Glue, Shovels
Picks, Patent Mangles
Lamps, Nails, Brooms.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
Invoices of the above goods.

FRIDAY, 12th June.

38 Bales Wool.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 12th June, at 11 o'clock, to follow Messrs. Durham and Irwin's sale,
38 bales wool.
Terms, cash.

BALMAIN.

LOT 1.—COTTAGE AND LAND, HOSKING-STREET, NEAR PEACOCK'S POINT, AND OVERLOOKING DARLING HARBOUR.
LOT 2.—COTTAGE AND LAND, CAMPBELL-STREET, ON THE HIGH GROUND ABOVE WATERVIEW BAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,

HOSKING-STREET.

LOT 1.—All that allotment of land having 40 feet frontage to HOSKING-STREET, with a depth of 82 feet, upon which is erected a comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE built of weatherboards on stone foundation, containing verandah, 7 rooms, pantry, and kitchen, with good yard, garden, well of water, &c.
☞ This property is situated near Peacock's Point, Balmain, adjoining the residence of Captain Lyons, and within two minutes' walk of Perdriau's Ferry. It is at present let to Mr. Edward Brown, for £41 12s. per annum.

CAMPBELL-STREET.

LOT 2.—All that allotment of land having 46 feet frontage to Campbell-street, with a depth of about 63 feet, upon which is erected a NEAT WEATHER-BOARD COTTAGE on stone foundations, containing verandahs back and front, 5 rooms and kitchen, with yard, &c., and use of well of water.
☞ This lot is immediately at the rear of the residence of Thomas Coutts, Esq., and within five minutes' walk of the ferries. It is let to Mr Abbott, at 12s. per week.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

In the Assigned Estate of Messrs. Josiah Harpur and Co.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.

Valuable Half-acre Allotment—Allotment No. 7 of section 14, in Burrelli-street, together with the Premises thereon, comprising a stone-built two-story House, fronting the street, and five stone-built Cottages at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, containing about half-an-acre, fronting

THE PRINCES OF WALES, IN THEIR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS TO THE CROWN AND THE NATION.

(From the Spectator)

The line of demarcation between the heirs apparent of the Crown before and from the time of Edward of Caernarvon, implied by the limitation of our subject-matter to the political position and influence of those who bore the title of Prince of Wales, is not as artificial and arbitrary as might be at first supposed. The reign of Edward I. may be said to be the epoch from which our present Constitutional Government dates its existence. The elements, indeed, existed long before, and both the spirit of individual freedom and the instinct and habit of orderly government had worked out important results in the general character of the administration. Feudalism had laid the foundations of a powerful aristocracy, in the combined idea of landlordism and personal and pecuniary aid to the suzerain on certain fixed conditions. Popular liberties had been developed through new civic charters and old county organizations into a formidably ally, either of the Crown or of the greater Barons. The King had found his interest in exposing the strong arm of his judges between territorial oppression and its victims: the Barons had found their interest in a combined action with the citizen class against the arbitrary "tallages" of the Crown. The result had been a greatly improved administration of justice, and such specifications of the executive power and of personal and class franchises as could be conveyed by parliament, charters, and confirmations of charters. But during all this time the several powers of the State had acted either separately or as independent allies. There had been no combined and authoritative national action of a permanent or systematic character. This only began to exist when the general council of the greater Barons by tenure was superseded by the limited and more definite assembly of Barons by writ of summons, and when representatives of the gentry and freeholders of the counties and of the citizens of the boroughs met "in Parliament" in ressemblies, or an assembly, co-ordinate with the preceding, in the name of the middle classes. Here began the parliamentary and constitutional life of England, and for this event no earlier date can be assigned with any probability than the reign of Edward I. It is, then, from that era only that a settled political position can be assigned to the heir apparent, and that his responsibilities can be properly estimated. And, therefore, it is that any remarks on those points begin naturally as well as accidentally with the name of the son of Edward, and the first titular "Prince of Wales."

It seems to be true, also, that the political significance of an heir apparent to the throne during the life of the reigning king, is very much bound up with the system of free and parliamentary government. Under a limited monarchy, such as the English, the sovereign necessarily loses much as respects liberty of personal action as well as irresponsibility; but an English Prince of Wales gains in those very respects, and from the same causes. By being a subject himself he acquires many of the privileges of the citizens of a free State, while drawing around him the sympathies and deference inseparable from his high expectations. In countries where the sovereign is despotic the case must be different, unless the king is personally incapable, in which event the power of the prince may swell into that of a virtual regent, and no longer fall within the scope of our present subject. But in a regular government, in which the king is efficient as well as absolute, the prince must also necessarily be a political nullity, or a mere dependent organ of the government. If he attempts to be an independent head, he is either crushed by the royal power, or subverts the throne. There is no place for any free action, except that which is revolutionary, under such a system, and he shares in the disabilities of his future subjects with far less of their personal freedom. In the East, a State person has been the vestibule to the throne through which many an heir apparent has had sorely to pass. Elsewhere his ominous must be whispered in corners, or buried in his own breast. But, under the protection of the free government of England, the Prince of Wales enjoys a liberty and independence of action which, perhaps, has proved a dangerous school for some of our sovereigns, and has contributed not a little to spoil him for the more jealously guarded and delicate functions of an English king. The Princes of Wales, indeed, have been always, more or less, the spoilt children of the nation, or, at any rate, of some powerful section of the nation. Much has been forgiven to youth—and to youth in such an elevated rank. Small amiabilities have been exaggerated into solid virtues, and gross vices polluted and softened away into unimportant indiscretions. The gates of society and the avenues of political parties lie temptingly open to such a prince. He may enter them in almost any character that he chooses. He may range through every grade of society in the choice of his personal associates; he may share the counsels of any political clique, however extreme or factious. Popular odium, which is quick enough in pursuing the aberrations of the Crown, has been slow and capricious in associating itself with those of the heir apparent. Particular circumstances, or the contrast suggested by the conduct of the sovereign, may sometimes precipitate and sharpen the popular judgment; but a Prince of Wales has nearly always a *locus penitentiæ*, in the popular mind, in his future reign; and hope tells many a flattering tale before she is finally put to silence as a discredited prophet in his favour. In short, the tutelage of the heir apparent begins in this country where it ends in others—with his accession to the throne.

It may be partly from this cause, as well as from the effect of circumstances special to each case, that in casting our eyes down the list of the sixteen Princes of Wales who have preceded Prince Albert Edward, we hardly find a name on which we can dwell with any feeling of satisfaction. Three or four of them, indeed, are scarcely, or nothing, more than names — boy-princes, with whom violence or disease anticipated the first fruits of individual character; upon two or three others the name or responsibilities of sovereign descended so rapidly that their peculiar position as Prince of Wales was absorbed in the Crown before it had been sensibly appreciated. In the case of Six only is their distinct political action of marked importance in its bearing on the history of the country. And out of these six, who may be said to represent three types of conduct, of two alone can we speak favourably, and of those two are, as Sir G. C. Lewis might suggest, the most remote in point of time, and, therefore, the most likely to benefit by the illusion of romance at the expense of the sterner verdict of ascertained facts. We may fairly hope that future historians may be able to point to the last name on our list as a notable exception to the general rule, during a period when every fact will be accurately tested, and every motive curiously scrutinised.

We have spoken of the dangers and temptations which beset the career of a Prince of Wales, but it would be taking a one-sided view of the subject to disguise the counterbalancing opportunities for good which lie open to him. The prerogatives inseparable from his position may be liable to great abuse, but they are also pregnant with important and most beneficial consequences if rightly used. To ensure such results it is not necessary to require any superhuman or exceptional standard of morality or wisdom. A little common sense—a little discretion—a little self-restraint, and a little self-respect, will prove amply sufficient for all the practical purposes of the case; and it says little for the character of the preceding Princes of Wales that we should find even this modicum of philosophy almost universally wanting. A Prince of Wales is able to do much from which the Crown is shut out by the rigid restrictions of a limited monarchy. He can see for himself, where the sovereign can only depend on the eyes of others, and can act directly, and with a direct personal effect, where the sovereign must submit to have his feelings slowly strained through the sieve of ministerial responsibility and official red-tapeism. He is the natural leader of the youth of England, and his influence may be almost unlimited over the feelings and habits of the rising generation, while through them he affects most powerfully the whole social fabric of the country. Besides this sphere of authority and influence attached to his age, he is the natural complement to the action of the Crown in those miscellaneous and undefined departments of social progress in which the dignity and responsibilities of the king forbid him from interfering, except in the most cautious and general manner. In almost every case, indeed, the Crown must await and follow the expression of national sentiment—the Prince of Wales may anticipate and form it. The public invites and assigns only too much weight to every exposition of his sentiments on important subjects. It is only too glad to find that a Prince of Wales takes an interest in such things, and can think and judge with average ability,—and it is very chary of representing such incipient proofs of statesmanship or good sense, by canvassing too rigidly the value of the proposition, or the depth of the sentiment. The absence of the screen of ministerial responsibility is an advantage in this point of view to the influence of the Prince of Wales. He does not necessarily speak by rule, and there is not the pretext for criticism afforded by the inference that his words are those of a responsible minister. If you criticise his acts you may be criticising the Prince of Wales himself—at least, as soon as he has emerged from his minority; if you praise them, the approbation goes to swell the capital of his personal reputation, and not that of a cabinet of ministers. As a member of the Legislature, in official communication with the "King's Ministers," and yet not prevented from listening in private, as well as in public, to the political divinations of the "King's Opposition," his opportunities of gathering experience for himself, and harmonising the duties of the Royal family to the responsible advisers of the Crown with the claims upon their sympathies as heads of the nation at large, are almost unlimited. When to speak and act, and when to be a silent spectator only, may be a difficult lesson to learn; but the school for learning it is rich in auxiliary "keys to knowledge," and when once learnt, the vocabulary is one which opens up countless channels, direct and indirect, of becoming a national benefactor.

The additional influences and responsibilities which accrue to a Prince of Wales through his wife can hardly, in fairness, be handled, except with reference to the particular case. A Prince of Wales has not always had, as fortunately appears to be the case in the present instance, the opportunity of choosing a partner of his privileges and duties for himself, even within the limited circle of possible objects of his choice. He can, therefore, not necessarily be held strictly responsible for the results of the introduction of such an element into his life. So much must depend on the character of the lady herself, as to whether his marriage increases or diminishes his power for good, that little can be said on that head which does not equally apply to the whole lottery of married life. But that the delicate tact of woman may find it more easy to solve some of the less clearly defined problems in the relations between the Prince of Wales and the Crown will be at once admitted as applicable to any princess; and the social influences which must flow from any well regulated course of action through the imitative feature of female character need not be pointed out. But, in its main and most important effects, the influence and position of the Princess of Wales is too contingent upon her own character and that of her husband to render any generalisations particularly instructive.

THE ENGLISH DISSENTERS

(From the Patriot.)

"The Church of England is not in danger from Dissenters or from Roman Catholics, but she is in danger from her own internal dissensions," was the declaration made yesterday, and made in the most marked and emphatic manner possible, by Mr. Gladstone, whom we rather remember on this occasion as the representative of the University of Oxford than as Chancellor of the Exchequer. And not one man of all those who sat in serried ranks opposite to the honourable gentleman ventured on the faintest murmur of dissent. The thing, indeed, is too plain to admit of any cavil; and if the supporters of the Establishment had the least spark of prudence, they would hasten to grant Dissenters their reasonable demands, and to dispose of all just grievances, that they might secure the sympathy of good men of all parties while they set themselves to the vastly more important work of arranging the quarrels in their midst, and putting their own house in order. But no. Under the malign inspiration of political partisanship, and an arrogance which beclouded their reason, they yesterday compelled 172 members of Parliament, whom they please to call "friends of the Church," to muster in support of Mr. Newdegate's contemptible opposition to Mr Hadfield's bill for abolishing the declaration now required of municipal and other public officers that they will not use the powers of their office to injure the Established Church. But we are glad to say they mustered in vain, and we imagine some of them must be heartily vexed that they should have shown their teeth so fiercely without first being assured of their ability to bite.

The House presented a very different appearance to that it wore upon the second reading—now the benches on both sides were well filled, and a busy hum of expectation filled the chamber. Mr. Hadfield moved the third reading in a brief but spirited speech, pointing out once more the futility of the declaration and the gross inconsistency—nay, the ridicule, involved in imposing it upon one set of officers which others were exempted. Mr. E. Baines seconded the motion in a few well chosen and conciliatory sentences, assuring the supporters of the Church of England that the declaration served no purpose, and that such concessions as were now asked by Dissenters strengthened the Church, while an obstinate and unreasoning resistance must weaken it.

Mr. Newdegate then once more led out the Tory hosts. As far as speech was concerned he was feebler than ever, but he knew that he now had numbers at his back, and that made him bold. He based his opposition to the bill on a theorem which politicians of his school much delight in. There was, he said, a compact made at the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act. The Dissenters then received relief on certain conditions which they were now trying to get rid of, and he read very solemnly an extract from the speech of Lord John Russell in which he accepted the declaration on behalf of Dissenters. He contended that they were bound by Lord John's acceptance now. This most ridiculous argument excited a few "oh, oh's," but Mr. Newdegate evidently thought it was perfectly unanswerable, and, having given his comrades in opposition a rub for leaving him all alone in previous years to oppose this bill, he moved that it should be read that day six months.

And now there rose loud cries from the Conservative benches, "Divide, divide-vide-vide!" They were not come here to talk, but to vote; talking on such a question was exceedingly inconvenient, but voting very easy. But suddenly the uproar ceases. A member has risen on the Ministerial benches who must be listened to. It is Mr. Gladstone, and curiosity as to the part he intends to take deepens the silence. His first sentence, however, sets all doubt on that point at rest. He could not, he said, be content with giving the honorable member for Sheffield the support of a silent vote; as the representative of a large number of the clergy of England, he must declare his belief that their interests did not require this declaration to be retained; on the contrary, he thought they were interested in its removal. He was interrupted here by a loud cheer from the Liberal benches—such support, at so critical a moment, was worth a cheer or two. Mr. Gladstone for a few moments occupied himself in disposing of the solitary objection made to Mr. Hadfield's proposal, and demonstrated the folly of supposing that there was any compact at all involved in the imposition of this declaration, or that anything done in a public matter of this sort in 1828 could bind the House of Commons in 1863. The whole course of legislation since that time, he reminded the House, had tended to remove civil disabilities for religious opinion, and this declaration was in the nature of a civil disability, which ought to be abolished on various accounts, and especially because it had no effect whatever except with exceedingly scrupulous persons, whose consciences they would least of all wish to burden. Then turning to the Opposition, he, with very marked emphasis, uttered the sentence with which we have commenced this article, and it was responded to by loud applause, which seemed to us to come from all parts of the House. He went on to say that the friends of the Church had shown themselves of late years much the strongest party, but the country would form an opinion from their conduct on such a question as this how they would be likely to use their strength, and he warned gentlemen opposite that a refusal of so reasonable a concession as this would have a very bad effect upon their cause. On this occasion he believed the members for Sheffield and Leeds were acting the part of true friends of the Church.

The speech created no little excitement in the Conservative ranks, and eyes were eagerly turned to see who would rise to reply, The cries of "Divide, divide!" rose loudly once more, and Mr. Disraeli—who had been fetched into the House while Mr. Gladstone was speaking—with sullen look sat motionless. For a moment it seemed as though the Tory party had abandoned every argument but that of the division list; but at last Mr. Walpole got up. He admitted that Mr. Gladstone's "extraordinary" speech required an answer. He thought with Mr. Newdegate that there was at least an understanding, if not a compact, that Dissenters should continue to make this declaration, and there was one man in the House who certainly ought to be the last to talk about breaches of contract. He paused, and the House paused too: the members were literally agape with wonder as to what would be coming next. That man, he continued, was Mr. Gladstone, for he had distinctly broken his compact with the House about the Income-tax. Our readers may imagine the shouts of laughter and cries of "Oh, oh!" which arose on the escape of this most silly and intemperate attempt at retort. Mr. Walpole went on to say that he thought the measure exceedingly insignificant; but if he was asked why he did oppose it, he would reply by the question, "Why *propose* it?" The truth was, this was only one of a series of measures by which Dissenters had roused a feeling which they would not find it easy to allay. There was something at the back of a measure even so insignificant as this, and that was why it was opposed. This declaration of reasons appeared to be eminently satisfactory to the Tory party, who applauded it vociferously.

Mr Forster, the member for Bradford, next rose to his feet, but was met by the most vociferous cries for a division. However, he was not to be overcome, and, though the uproar was continued, the few sentences he had to utter were not only heard, but he made them tell too. It was a fatal practical mistake, he said, the friends of the Church were making; for this declaration only kept out of corporations a few singularly conscientious men who would have been the last to use their power to damage the Church. But it was admitted by Lord Chelmsford that the declaration was valuable only as a mark or badge of dominance and superiority on the part of the Established Church. He would strongly advise the supporters of the Church not to bide so hard at the shadow lest they should lose the substance. A few awful tones from Mr. Newdegate in reply, and the Speaker put the question, the doors were thrown open, and the bells were rung. The House was fairly full, and the numbers were seen to be very evenly balanced, though the general impression seemed to be that the Tories had made the better whip. Lord Palmerston was not in the House, but almost all the other members of the Government were. Most of the Conservative notabilities were in their places. Ayes to the right, noes to the left; and so the members filed off into the lobbies. A considerable time elapsed, and they came slowly back to their places. One pair of tellers came to the table, but a full minute elapsed before the others made their appearance. Directly the numbers were seen, a buzz went through the House. "Carried by three!" but as the Clerk placed the division-paper in Mr. Hadfield's hand a burst of applause went up from the Liberal side of the House; and when, in his clear and ringing tones, he read out the numbers—ayes 175, noes 172—it was renewed again and again. The disappointment of the Conservatives was very apparent, and the clerical loiterers in the lobbies were extremely chopfallen—how it could so come about they were wholly at a loss to imagine, and many were the enquiries as to what accident could have "shut out" some of their supporters. Whether the Lords will make the smallness of the majority a pretext for continuing in their course of obstructiveness and intolerance remains now to be seen.

THE BRIDAL OF ENGLAND

The "Childe of England" has been married with all the pomp and splendour which becomes the Heir of the oldest and proudest monarchy in Christendom, and amidst the loving acclamations of millions, as befits the Son of the wisest, best, and most gracious Sovereign who has ever occupied the English throne. From the moment when the Princess Alexandra passed into our charge and started from Flushing, under the escort of the most powerful war-ship afloat, she would, till the early dawn of Wednesday, which began to glow before the last of the gorgeous illuminations faded, and the last of the weary sight-seers left the streets to their repose, there had been one thought in every heart, and one exclamation on every lip. "There has never been any thing like this before in the history of our country or of the world." And it is the literal fact. There has never been such a throng assembled in our streets, there has never been such a passionate expression of the loyal devotion of the people to the Throne, there has never been such a gorgeous ceremonial as the Marriage, and there has never been such a sight in London streets as that presented on Tuesday night to the millions who thronged them to gaze on the gorgeous pageant in which, for the first time, the resources of modern science were laid under contribution to light up the somewhat prosaic and *triste* countenance of the first city of the world. And the result was a marvellous success. London has much finer points than she generally gets credit for, and last Tuesday night they were brought out in full force. The Bridges alone constitute a feature which, as a whole, possibly cannot be matched in Europe, and during these wedding festivities the magnificent avenue of London Bridge has been provided with an aspect of grace and splendour which has quite startled us. There are few of us who have not sorrowful memories connected with that throng and ghastly thoroughfare, and it was difficult to persuade ourselves that the broad, grand avenue decked with draperies, or ornamented by imposing groups of statuary, and streaming with Venetian banners, was our old and somewhat dirty friend, whose sins and sufferings had often provoked our anathemas, but towards whom henceforth we shall entertain more reverential sentiments, mindful of the great marriage day. The group of buildings of which the Bank is the centre, Trafalgar square with the broad street which sweeps down towards the Abbey, and Westminster Bridge are sights of almost unrivalled magnificence, and last Tuesday night fair justice was done to them, though much was in its nature tentative and but a promise of what may be hoped for on the next auspicious occasion when the citizens of London are called upon to give themselves up to festivity and joy. We have all had our holiday, and have heartily enjoyed it; and now, like sober thrifty people, we have set our house in order and got steadily in to our regular round of work. But the 7th and 10th of March, 1863, will long be remembered as golden days in our municipal as well as our national history, as the commencement of, let us hope, long-continued and happy relations between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the first city of their future realm.

At Windsor the pageant was one of unparalleled magnificence, and all the arrangements were so admirably perfected that there seems to have been not the slightest blot on the splendour of the ceremony, nor the least drawback to the enjoyment of the brilliant and distinguished circle of guests assembled to do honour to the bridal of the heir of the British Throne. It is said, indeed, that the Lord Chancellor and the Great Seal of England had to smuggle themselves in a back fly into the castle, and other become five contre-temps are spoken of; but once under the Royal roof, all went smoothly as the party of Royalty in England and "merry as a marriage bell"—all until the Queen entered, and then an element of deeper and pathetic interest was added to the scene.

There is that in the accounts of the Royal Wedding which will touch the deepest feeling, the tenderest chords of every heart in her Majesty's dominions. A deep and solemn pathos is the undertone even of the high and joyous festivity, if, indeed, it be not the undertone of every festivity, at least to all whose hearts are open to all the impressions and influences of a world like this.

"Spirits twain" were in that Royal pew where the widowed Queen, in deep mourning, witnessed the marriage of the prop of her family and of her throne. There were none there who did not feel a second and more sacred presence, and who did not hear the motion to "rejoice with trembling" in the tears and sobs which the bereaved Queen and Mother found herself unable to suppress. It touches us all to the very depths to see how the Woman whom we all love and honour unspeakably for her womanly as well as her queenly quality feels, even after the year of widowhood is over, that her life's joy and hope lie buried for this world in the tomb of him who lies royally sepulchred at Frogmore, and that the deepest joys of life henceforth must touch the chord of a deeper pain. How gladly, how joyfully, her people would bear her burden were it permitted to them; but this is the region in which "the heart knoweth its own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with its joys." But this deep grief, the depth of which is only fathomed in such festive moments as these, draws more tightly round her the love and loyalty of her people, and adds an element of sacred power to what has ever been a passionate instinct of English hearts. We cannot help the tears in our eyes as we read the words of the chorale whose music recalls the Prince Consort's rare endowments, both of mind and spirit; and when the fond Mother, proud with a mother's pride in the midst of her grief, bent over the Royal group—her children and her children's children—the hope not of England only, but of other lands—we feel the throb of that pulse of joy that lifted the burden for a moment, and join in the thanksgiving which her heart uprushed to the God and Father of all her mercies, who, if in loving wisdom, though inscrutable, He has taken the most beloved to Himself, has in mercy given to her these.

A high and holy mission she has fulfilled already—the training of a princely family in the fear of God and the knowledge of His truth; a yet higher and more sacred mission is before her—to be the loved, honoured, and trusted councillor of her children and her children's children, on whose quality and conduct depends so much of the future of England, of Europe, and of the world. Heart-deep were the blessings showered on the path of the bride and bridegroom as they set forth, hand clasped lovingly and trustingly in hand, on their path of life; but we are full sure that the deepest thought and prayer of every heart in England on this, one of the proudest and gladest days in her history, was, God save the Queen.—*London Paper.*

JEWS IN THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

(From the Jewish Chronicle and Hebrew Observer.)

Many theologians and historians, both Jewish and Gentile, have advanced theories relative to the position of the various lost tribes. Every few years discovers some hitherto unknown community of Israelites in some foreign part of the earth. But the most curious account that we have heard for some time was recently related to us by a Jewish officer in the British navy. It is as follows:—

At the breaking out of the English war with China he received his commission as lieutenant, and went to the seat of war, and served under Commander Hollins. Our friend was assigned the command of a small vessel carrying three guns, for the purpose of penetrating the rivers and streams of the interior, and preventing any hostile assemblages. He seldom advanced further than five or six miles from the principal rendezvous; but on one occasion, tired of cruising about in the same places so often and seeing no opposition, he proceeded ten miles up the river, and still found no hindrance. He sailed on till he had advanced about thirty miles into the interior of the country, passing several cities and villages, but seeing no fortifications, and not being molested in any way, he was about to retrace his steps, when, looking ahead, he thought that there appeared something in the distance resembling a fortification. He determined to ascertain the nature of the place, and headed the ship for it. When he approached he was surprised by seeing multitudes of Chinese junks and other small boats approaching the vessel. He ordered the decks cleared for action, in case of a fight. As the enemy approached nearer to the ship they let fly a cloud of weapons and stones, which, however, did no injury. The lieutenant, thinking to scatter them, had one of his guns loaded with grape shot, and poured it into them where the crowd appeared thickest. It must have done considerable execution, for now they raised a yell. They attempted to climb up the sides, but were met on every side by the sailors. Now the fight began in real earnest. With all their guns employed, it was as much as the Britisher could do to keep the natives from gaining a footing on board of the vessel. The Chinese fought desperately: their leader, a tall, majestic-looking man, wielding a long straight sword, by his presence seemed to inspire them with increased bravery. Seeing this, an attempt was made to capture him. He had effected a footing on board for himself and a few followers—more were swarming up. A shot through the butt end of his carbine cuts off his retreat, and there is no hope for them but fighting till more come to their relief. After a brief struggle, the capture of the chief is effected, and all the belligerent cease fighting. The British vessel then attempted to make its way out of the river; but the natives, as soon as they perceive this, raise such a yell as we never heard before, and the chief, extending his hands, addresses his captors in a language which did not resemble the Chinese in any respect. The lieutenant was astounded at recognising the familiar tones of the Hebrew language. Thanks to his parents, in his youth he had received a good Hebrew education, and was able to carry on a conversation in the Hebrew language with the chief, who told him if he would give him up he would promise that they would not be molested, but permitted a free egress, and also, if he desired, he would show him his city. The officer accepted his proposition, and accompanied by him as a safeguard, sent also a body of men from the ship, they visited the town. It was an immense city, surrounded on all sides by walls and fortifications, and numbered over one million of inhabitants all Jews. In no other part of the Chinese empire are there any Jews. Here they are all well everything. They can carry their produce to other cities, and trade with them, but are not allowed to emigrate. They have their own laws, and their chief officer is a Jewish Rabbi, who, with twenty others, enacts laws, decide disputes and deals out justice to the inhabitants of the city. In this tribunal is vested the power of life and death, and from their decision there is no appeal. They keep a standing army of the young men of the place in order to protect their city. Their laws command the observance of the Jewish religion; but their rites and ceremonies differ from ours in many respects. They observe the Sabbath on what is to us Thursday, but still they call it the seventh day. Their synagogues are the most beautiful buildings that are to be seen in the empire. They are all built in one style, which resembles a mixture of the Gothic and Corinthian, and are ornamented by beautiful pagodas. Each synagogue is capable of holding over 2000 worshippers, and generally consists of a large hall, with an arched roof all of stained glass, which presents a beautiful appearance. The roof is supported by pillars of variegated marble, ornamented by fine porcelain cornices.

The holy ark is a beautiful structure in itself, and is approached by nine steps of the whitest marble. On opening the doors and drawing the curtain, the whole building is flooded by the light which issues forth. In every available spot inside the ark candles are placed, which are kept burning continually, but still are not seen. The effect, as may be imagined, is beautiful. In each house of worship are three "saphorim," which are written on pure white vellum. These are handled with the greatest care, and only by the priest himself. Women are not allowed to enter the synagogues, except on holidays and days of festivity. In the aggregate, their rules are in strict accordance with our religion, and are sensible in themselves. The military leader who had been taken prisoner, together with the priests, spared no pains to make themselves understood, explaining everything which they thought would prove interesting.

The party spent about six hours examining the place, and then returned to the ship laden with presents, and what were to them curiosities. The officer has still in his possession several curiosities, not over four feet square, which contain over 300 drawers and secret places.

The most interesting curiosity which he received was a prayer-book written in Chaldee, on vellum, which he presented to the British Museum. Several little articles yet remain in his possession, which are highly treasured by him.

Thus a community of Israelites exists in Oriental China never heard of before, yet consisting of over 1,000,000 souls, speaking the original sacred tongue, keeping their own laws, and possessing documents which record their history thousands of years ago.

Ballad Singing.—A ballad singer (writes Lady Morgan) was this morning singing beneath my window, in a voice not unmusical and melancholy. My own name caught my ear, and I sent Thomas out to buy the song. Here is a stanza:—

Och, Dublin city there's no doubtin'
Bates every city upon the say;
'Tis there you'll hear O'Connell spoutin',
An' Lady Morgan makin' tay;
For 'tis the capital of the finest nation,
Wid charmin' pisantry on a fruitful sod
Fighting like divils for conciliation,
An' hating each other for the love of God.

Queer Epitaph.—On a tombstone in Somersetshire, over the remains of Catherine Gray, who was a dealer in earthenware:—

Here lies the body of Catherine Gray,
Changed to a lifeless lump of clay,
By earth and clay she got her pelf;
Now she's turned to earth herself.
Ye weeping friends, let me advise—
Abate your grief and dry your eyes;
For what avails a flood of tears?
Who knows but in a run of years,
In some tall pitcher or brown pan,
she in her shop may be again.

Forbidden Dainties.—In the hospital, the Christmas pudding casts its fragrant shadow before, and for several days the population of each ward is actively engaged in preparations for the great event. Spices have to be cut up and weighed, sugar and flour have to be measured, and raisins have to be stoned. Stoning raisins is a tedious operation, and takes up much time. But there are very few to whom the task can be safely delegated. Raisins are very tempting, especially to those who have been living on the needfully plain fare of the hospital. We know how the palate is apt to crave after forbidden dainties—but, for example, the inmates of the hydropathic establishment are always trying to introduce pastry and confectioneries in general; and how a celebrated literary baronet, when a patient at one of these institutions, was accustomed to slip out of the grounds, make surreptitious purchases of penny jam tarts from a pieman, bring them into the house under his cloak, and eat them in fear and trembling.—*The Churchman's Family Magazine.*

Fight for Sixpence.—A Scotch pedestrian, attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great courage and obstinacy, but was at length overpowered, and his pockets rifled. The robbers expected, from the extraordinary resistance they had experienced, to lay their hands on some rich booty, but were not a little surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caledonian had been defending at the hazard of his life consisted of no more than a crooked sixpence. "The deuce is in him," said one of the rogues; "if he had had eightpence, I suppose he would have killed the whole of us."

Love Signs.—She is not in love with that man whom she freely praises, and of whom she oftenest speaks. But if there is one whom she never names; if she stares and blushes when others name him; if she can find no voice to answer the most commonplace question he puts to her; if she petishly finds fault with him when he is commended to her notice by others—depend upon it that is the man.

An Unlucky Lover.—A well-known merchant of Berlin was one of the many suitors for the hand of a singer at the Royal Opera—a lady belonging to the first ranks of the profession. In spite, however, of all the attentions which he showed the object of his choice, he had hitherto been unable to win the slightest sign of an inclination on her part towards him; on the contrary, his devotion grew annoying to the artiste, and she avoided him on every occasion. A few days since the unlucky lover ordered two splendid robes from Paris, with one of which he hoped to conquer the heart of the cruel charmer. He accordingly despatched them both to the lady, and, in an accompanying note, begged her to regard as her property that robe which she liked best, and he would call in the evening to learn what her choice might be. Shortly, however, before the hour when he had intended to set out on this errand, our hero received from his beloved a billet-doux to the following effect:—"Of the robes you have sent, I like one quite as well as the other. I will, in fact, keep them both, so that you have no need to call at all."

Dangers in the Flowers.—Some person or persons, supposed to be of the female sex, sent in bouquets of flowers to General Butler as he was about departing. Captain M'Clure took up a rose to smell its fragrance, and had no sooner inhaled than he fainted away, fell down, and, for some minutes, seemed nearly or quite dead. Surgeon Alexander made an examination of the rose. It was supposed to have been poisoned very artfully with some subtle powder; but no traces of poison could be definitely discovered, except by smelling. The instantaneous shock to Captain M'Clure was the only effect produced, and from that he soon recovered.—*New York World.*

How Lawyers do.—If a lawyer is in danger of starving in a small town or village, he invites another, and both thrive.—*American Paper.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. CHARLES M'LAUGHLIN, coachbuilder, are respectfully requested to attend his Funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, York-street, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at a quarter to nine o'clock. No circulars will be issued. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mr. ALEXANDER WATSON M'MINN, dairyman and cattle dealer, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his late departed daughter ELLEN. The procession to move from her parents' residence, Frankfort Park, opposite Newtown Inn, Cook's River Road, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 to 11 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MATTHEW FAWCETT are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed wife MARY ANN. The procession to move from his residence, No. 24, Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of G. O. ALLAN, Esq., are informed that the Funeral of his late Wife will move from his residence, Barrack-street, TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock precisely. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 69, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOSHUA GOULD are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The procession will move from his late residence, Newtown, near the School of Arts, at the above hour precisely. C. KINSELA and SON, undertakers, Sussex-street and South Head Road.

BRIDAL STANZAS.
By George Wood.

Sydney! come gather and express
The pride and joy you feel;
Your Prince, and fair Princess,
In holy wedlock kneel.
Though far away,
Let us our loyalty reveal,
This happy day.

Ring—ring the merry bells
In every steeple.
Hark! on the ear it swells—
"No joice, ye people."
See, banners floating;
Tin the road emblems in the breeze
True love denoting.

Our streets with gas illume
In gorgeous light;
Turn night into noon—
A dazzling sight!
While kerosene—
In lamps, all colours, rich and bright—
By thousands seen.

Come! view the artist's skill—
From Rennie's hands displayed—
The Royal Blue House still
Blends pleasure with its trade.
Feast'er and star
Not more resplendent could be seen
At Temple Bar.

Stand back! In noise like thunder,
What's this comes dashing by?
The crowd divides asunder;
While shouting rends the sky;
War-like arrayed—
Each with a flaming torch in hand—
The Fire Brigade!

On engines mounted high,
Like chariots on fire,
Their horses proudly fly,
While all before retire,
With deafening cheers.
All honour to your grand display,
Brave Volunteers.

Ye social Sons of Peace,
Raise high the "Hand in Hand,"
Your silken banners now release;
All deck'd in honour stand—
A goodly show.
The glory of our Fatherland
To you we owe.

Form in procession fast—
Your hopeful train is long—
Ye happy young, go past.
Amidst the joyous throng
Your tribute give;
And this the burden of your song,—
"Long may they live!"

Now, let the People's voice
Unite like many waters
Britannia shall rejoice
With Sydney's sons and daughters;
The Royal Pair,
With their Majestic Mother, shall
Our pleasure share.

Their life, unsullied as the Crown—
Sweet as the fragrant flower—
As music's tender, melting sound—
Or earth's refreshing shower—
Till virtue fails,
May England's sons enjoy the power
In New South Wales!

LETTERS addressed to the undermentioned PERSONS are at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill:—Captain Robertson, A. W. B. Bassen, Mrs. Milstead, Captain Fraser, H. Hartley, W. Kitson, B. Salway, H. Jackson, Josh. Bowring, Thomas Cowan, R. S. Bristowder.

POTATOES.—A few tons Warrnambool Potatoes, at Wright's Wharf, late Shoobert's. W. WRIGHT.

TWIST TOBACCO ex Australind, just landed, for SALE, by FRANCK. BROTHERS, and GANS.

FOR SALE, at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S Bazaar, two pairs Carriage HORSES, four and five years old, bays, with black points, 15½ to 16 hands high; a Bay MARE, four years old, good in harness; also, a good Buggy HORSE.

PUBLIC-HOUSE.—Mr. DELOHERY has now another good HOUSE—low figure. Office, Park-st.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, of many years' experience, requires a SITUATION as SUPERINTENDENT on a cattle or sheep station. First-class references. Address Manager, care of R. Peel Raymond, 19, Bridge-street, Sydney.

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as ASSISTANT or CLERK in an Ironmongery Establishment; would be willing to combine the two if required; references given. Enquire J. R., 16, South Head road.

DOGS.—Wanted, a pair of TERRIER PUPS. State price. H. L., Herald Office.

PLOUGHMEN wanted, good FARM LABOURERS, and also able to mow well. Apply to HADLEY MORT, Messrs. Mort and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Single MAN, as second hand, and to drive a cart. T. DINGLE, 134, William-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—Wanted, a small PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the city and suburbs. Address J. M., Herald Office.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A gentleman, anxious to obtain an insight into the auctioneering business, would give his services gratis for six months for instruction derived.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHING, for London. W. BAYNES, 267, Kent-street. Letters attended to.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply at 82 Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. 56, York-street, Mrs. SOLOMONS.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL for the Nursery. Apply Mrs. H. T. FOX, 25, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, a MASTER for teaching Apprentice to Printing. A. Z., Herald Office.

WANTED, a light Draught HORSE, for a journey. GIBSON'S Horse Depot, 253, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Mrs. HENEY'S, No. 96, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply to the Steward of the Breadalbane, steamer.

WANTED, to purchase a good GOLD WATCH. Address, with price, &c., to C. M., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Married Couple, for the country, good wages. J. C. GLUE 162 Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, used to plain cooking. J. GIBBINS, 675, George-st. South.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. 161, Woolloomooloo-street East.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, to make himself useful. Mossman, Carter's Barracks, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, strong WOMAN, as GENERAL SERVANT. 52, King-street West.

WANTED, smart LAD, that can write a good hand, and make himself useful. Tattersall's Hotel.

WANTED, for a Butcher's Shop, a MAN accustomed to the butcher business. Apply to JAMES A. SMITH, Regent-street, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, a good VICEMAN; also a Smith's HELPER, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for London, Left-off Clothing. SIMMONS' Curiosity Shop, 400, Pitt-street. Regimentals bought.

WANTED, two well-bred Kangaroo DOGS; also a Cattle DOG. GIBSON'S Depot, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an Englishwoman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS; none but competent persons need apply. Mrs. T. KULE, Hillcrist, Rose Bay.

WANTED, at the North Shore, BOARD and RESIDENCE, for a single Gentleman. Apply Rev. B. CHAPMAN, 113, Prince-street, Sydney.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a Stone or Brick COTTAGE, with water frontage; Balmain preferred. Address, with full particulars, to M. A. C., Herald Office.